CARNEGIE BRANCH.

The Nation

Carnegie Library
Station D
252
28-2-05

VOL. LXXX—NO. 2080. THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1905. PRICE TEN CENTS.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.'S NEW BOOKS

South Africa

A Glance at Current Conditions and Politics

By J. H. BALFOUR BROWNE, K.C.

8vo. $2.50.

International Law

A Treatise

By L. OPPENHEIM, LL.D.

Lecturer in Public International Law at the London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London), and Member of the Faculty of Economics and Political Science of the University of London; formerly Professor Ordinarius of Law in the University of Basle (Switzerland). In two volumes. Vol. 1, PEACE. 8vo. $6.50 *net*. By mail $6.76.

Text-Book on Navigation and Nautical Astronomy

By JAMES GILL, F.R.A.S.

New Edition. Augmented and Rearranged by W. W. MERRIFIELD, B.A. 8vo. $3.50.

An Introduction to the Geology of Cape Colony

By A. W. ROGERS, M.A., F.G.S.

Director of the Geological Survey of Cape Colony. With a Chapter on the Fossil Reptiles of the Karroo Formation, by R. BROOM, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.Z.S. Crown 8vo. $3.50.

'N' Rays

A Collection of Papers Communicated to the Academy of Sciences

With Additional Notes and Instructions for the Construction of Phosphorescent Screens

By R. BLONDLOT

Correspondent of the Institute of France, Professor in the University of Nancy. Translated by J. GARCIN, Ingénieur E.S.E. Licencié-ès-Sciences. With Diagrams. Crown 8vo. $1.20 *net*. By mail $1.26.

The Oxford Library of Practical Theology

New Volume

Church and State in England

By the Rev. W. H. ABRAHAM, D.D.

Vicar of St. Augustine's, Hull. Crown 8vo. $1.40 *net*. By mail. $1.50.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO., 93 Fifth Avenue, New York

Ready May 15.

Talks in a Library with Laurence Hutton

RECORDED BY ISABEL MOORE

Mr. Hutton was one of the kindliest and most genial of men, and drew to himself a host of friends—players, writers, artists, and well-known men in every walk of life. Further than this, Mr. Hutton possessed a fascinating collection of portraits, autograph letters, inscribed books, play bills, and other literary and artistic bric-à-brac. It was in the room containing this collection that Mr. Hutton talked with Mrs. Moore. Browsing among his treasures, he would pick up here a book and there a portrait or autograph letter, and as the object brought to his remembrance the personality associated with it, he would have something to say concerning the personality and the occasion. Nothing could be more spontaneous and less artificial than this record of talks with such a charming host.

It may be added that the manuscript was revised by Mr. Hutton before his last illness, and the volume stands, therefore, as his final word to his friends and to the public.

Net, $2.50. (By mail, $2.75.) 8vo, with Portrait and 65 other Illustrations

Send for Illustrated Circular

The St. Lawrence River

Historical—Legendary—Picturesque

By GEORGE WALDO BROWNE

Author of "Japan—the Place and the People," "Paradise of the Pacific," etc.

8vo. Fully Illustrated. Uniform with "The Hudson River." Net, $3.50

This work presents in a single volume a succinct and unbroken account of the most important historic incidents connected with the river, combined with descriptions of some of its most picturesque scenery and frequent selections from its prolific sources of legends and traditions. In producing the hundred illustrations care has been taken to give as wide a scope as possible to the views belonging to the river.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue **G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS** **New York and London**

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science and Art.

FOUNDED IN 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post Office as second-class mail matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 363

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

Religious Freedom in Russia 366
This Year's Ballot Agitation 367
Experimental Municipalization 367
The Conference for Southern Education ... 368
The Lexicon of Youth 369

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

The Archæological Congress at Athens.II..... 370
Early Printed Books in the Chantilly Library 372

CORRESPONDENCE:

The New York Aphrodite 373

NOTES 373

BOOK REVIEWS:

The Annals of an Australian Colony 376
Recent Novels 378
Books for Music Lovers 380
Economic Method and Economic Fallacies.. 381
Trees and Shrubs of Central Park 381
Florence 381
Copyright Cases.—Copyright Cases, 1901-1904 382
The Dark Ages 382

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 383

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three dollars per year in advance, postpaid, in any part of the United States or Canada: to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union $4.

The date when the subscription expires is on the address label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for a remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter, or by check, express order or Postal Order payable to "Publisher of The Nation."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York. Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion; 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page or top of column.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.

A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

DISCOUNTS.

TIME.

4 insertions	5	per cent.
8 "	10	"
13 "	12½	"
26 "	15	"
39 "	20	"
52 "	25	"

AMOUNT.

$100 within a year	10	per cent.
250 " "	12½	"
500 " "	15	"
750 " "	20	"
1,000 " "	25	"
1,500 " "	30	"
2,000 " "	33⅓	"

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it as long as advertisement continues.

*** Copies of the NATION may be procured in Paris at Brentano's, 17 Avenue de l'Opera; in London of B. F. Stevens & Brown, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross.

Educational.

CONNECTICUT, Old Lyme.
BOXWOOD MANOR SCHOOL.
For Book of Information address,
Miss I. LOUISE TEBBETTS, Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.
BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School.
New features. Address the Dean.
M. M. BIGELOW.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge.
THE GILMAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
ARTHUR GILMAN, A.M., Director.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION
Will be held in New York, in the rooms of the Harvard Club, June 26 to July 1 inclusive. The terms of admission, fees, expenses, and privileges in any or all departments of the University may be learned from **DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS**, which *may be had on application* to the Secretary, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE
CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION
and other women who wish to take the Harvard Examinations will be examined in New York, at the same time as the candidates for admission to Harvard University. All information with regard to these examinations may be had on application to the Sec'y of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

DIVINITY SCHOOL
—OF—
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
AN UNDENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.
Announcement for 1905.06, Now Ready.

COÖRDINATE SCHOOLS.
ST. MARGARET'S HALL, San Mateo, Cal,
ELEANOR TEBBETTS, Acting Principal,
BOXWOOD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Old Lyme, Conn.
IDA L. TEBBETTS, Acting Principal.
Same courses. Same rates. Same management.
Pupils of either school may spend a year at the other school, for climatic or other reasons, without interruption of studies or disturbance of school discipline, and without added expense except in so far as additional expense is incurred by the journey across Continent. For further information address either school, either principal.

ROCK RIDGE HALL
A School for Boys. Location high and dry. Laboratories. Shop for Mechanic Arts. A new gymnasium with swimming pool. *Strong teachers. Earnest boys.* Fits for College. Scientific School and business. Illustrated pamphlet sent free.
Dr. G. R. WHITE, Principal, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

BERLIN, GERMANY
WILLARD SCHOOL FOR AMERICAN GIRLS
General Courses in German, French, Literature, Art, Music. Prepares for American Colleges. Foreign travel. Twentieth year opens Oct. 4. For circular address
Dr. ALICE H. LUCE, Principal, 27 Luitpold Strasse, Berlin, Germany.

EDGEWORTH Boarding and Day School for Girls.
122 and 124 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.
Will reopen September 29, 1904.
Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE. Miss E. D. HUNTLEY, Principals.

Summer Camps.

CAMPING TRIP MOOSEHEAD LAKE TO CANADA
For boys and young men. Booklet.
J. EDWIN WING, Cambridge, Mass.

School Agencies.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES
EVERETT O. FISK & Co., Proprietors.
4 Ashburton Place, Boston; 1505 Pa. Ave., Washington; 155 Fifth Ave., New York; 414 Cent. Bld., Minneapolis; 543 Cooper Bldg., Denver; 80 Third St., Portland; 203 Mich. Blvd., Chicago; 325 Stimson Block, Los Angeles; Hyde Block, Spokane; 420 Parrot Bldg., San Francisco.

ALBANY TEACHERS' AGENCY,
81 Chapel St., Albany, N. Y.—Provides schools of all grades with competent teachers. Assists teachers in obtaining positions.
HARLAN P. FRENCH Proprietor.

SCHERMERHORN'S Teachers' Agency.
Teachers—Schools—Tutors—Governess—Property.
Tel. 6129 18th.
JOHN C. ROCKWELL, Mgr., 3 E. 14th St., N. Y. C.

Situations Wanted.

A COLLEGE WOMAN DESIRES position for the summer as secretary, companion, or governess. Address A, care of *Nation*.

Important Publication

Harry's Aeschylus. Prometheus

Price, $1.50

IN this edition all the information needed by the student for a thorough appreciation of the play is provided. In the introduction particular attention is given to a consideration of the tragedy as a masterpiece of literary art. The notes are full, but fresh, clear, and to the point. The editor has sought to be really helpful to the student in his interpretation of the author. No other edition of a Greek writer lays under contribution for illustration a wider range of literature.

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY
New York Cincinnati Chicago

HISTORIES

Myers' Ancient History
Revised Edition. List price $1.50
Myers' Mediæval and Modern History
Revised Edition. List price $1.50
Robinson's History of Western Europe
List price $1.60
Robinson's Readings in European History
Volume I. List price $1.50
Cheyney's Short History of England
List price $1.40
Montgomery's Student's American History
Revised Edition. List price $1.40
GINN & COMPANY, BOSTON

European Travel.

EUROPE PARTY OF SIX SAILING JUNE 17
via Cherbourg. Seven countries partially visited without hurry, and nothing important omitted in places visited. Generous use of cabs. 80-87 days. Address MISS BARBOUR, Greyloch Hall, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Middle-aged Gentlewoman will chaperone young people to and from Europe. Best references. Apply to MRS. POLLARD, Washington, Iowa.

Financial.

Letters of Credit
For Travelers
Available in all parts of the world, issued by
Redmond & Co.
BANKERS
41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
507 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

The most satisfactory method to carry funds while traveling.

Descriptive pamphlet on request.
REDMOND & CO.'S Letters of Credit are obtainable through Banks and Bankers generally.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
We buy and sell bills of exchanges and make cable transfers of money on Europe, Australia, and South Africa; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travellers' Credits available in all parts of the world.
International Cheques, Certificates of Deposit.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1905.

The Week.

The strike of the union teamsters in Chicago seems to have originated in a sympathetic movement intended to constrain the employers of the garment workers to grant their demands. The teamsters themselves had, in the first instance, no quarrel in any way relating to their own pay, hours, or conditions of work. Whatever the grievances of the garment workers may have been, the Teamsters' Association took part in a fight in which it was not primarily concerned, and in consequence incurred the responsibility of a third party which makes the redress of others' wrongs its object. The limitations upon the sympathetic strike are not slight. If the doctrine is pushed to the limit, it would justify the attempt to paralyze all industry at the instigation of a single body of workers. To involve industries only slightly related to the original source of trouble, thus widening the circle of hardship to the general public, imposed a responsibility upon those precipitating such a struggle which can neither be disguised nor forgotten.

The resort to violence by the teamsters induced the Employers' Association to import strike-breakers from the outside to man their wagons and make delivery of goods. The question of thus superseding workers who have given up their jobs cannot be properly approached, still less solved, by any sentimental gush about aliens "taking the bread out of the mouths" of home workers. It is not out of the mouths of workers, in any case, but of quitters, that bread is taken; and until it is established that there is a certain kind of property right in a particular job, the denunciation of the strike-breaker is simply wasted breath. Philosophic sociologists may differ whether the tenure of a job should be grounded on any other basis than mutual consent. Such tenure hitherto in human history has existed very widely. The industrial system consecrated to the theory was known as slavery, and there are those who argue that a beneficent reproduction of that discarded system might be found in authoritative or compulsory arbitration. But this is a long way off from the Chicago situation. What that city needs is public peace and order, not based on the distant echo of the late election that "the city owns the streets," by which plea fearsome Chicago papers argue for the restriction of civic hostilities to vacant lots or to the suburbs, but on the unassailable right of the individual citizen to be protected by law in his rights of life, property, and liberty. The real friend of the worker, union or non-union, is he who repels every shadow of attack upon the individual's right to decide for himself, uncoerced by social tyranny, when, where, and how he shall work.

The statement filed with the Senate committee last week by the Interstate Commerce Commission has an important bearing on the question of new railroad legislation, because it brings out the nature of the complaints investigated under the existing law. Curiously enough, the number of formal complaints of unjust or unreasonable rates decided by the Commission, with or without hearing, is almost exactly equal to the number of complaints of unjust discrimination so settled. Of the cases taken to the courts, fifteen involved the question of unreasonable or excessive rates, and thirty-two that of unjust discrimination; but while the ruling of the Commission was sustained in only three of the excessive rate cases, it was upheld in eight of those dealing with discrimination. All the witnesses who have testified before the committee have made a sharp distinction between these two problems, and have undoubtedly done much to clear up the general haziness as to the real source of existing evils. At least a month more must be devoted to taking testimony. When we remember the cheerful alacrity with which the House passed the Esch-Townsend bill last winter, the Senatorial patience under this burden of testimony becomes indeed impressive.

Mr. James J. Hill, in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce last week, made one strong point against the plan of Government rate-fixing for railways. The ability of the railways to finance their necessary improvements and reëquipment, he contended, would be threatened with destruction under such a plan. This argument had immediate reference to the doubt which would certainly spread through the investing community about an enterprise whose revenue-earning power was to be governed arbitrarily by an outside commission. But the reasoning may be carried further. One of the most interesting and most wholesome developments in railway finance, during the past five or six years of prosperity, has been the increased use of earnings to pay for improvements. This reversed the policy of twenty years ago, when our railways were frequently in the habit of issuing bonds for all expenditure of this sort, and using increased earnings merely to swell their dividends. The upshot of that policy was disastrous; the load of mortgage indebtedness proved in the end too great for the industry to bear. The wiser policy of the present day has kept down dividends as compared with the "boom times" of the eighties, but it has placed the railways in a position, physical and financial, which is happily altogether different from what they then occupied.

There are exceptions among the railways of to-day, but the fact that companies which have not pursued such a policy have incurred severe public criticism, and have been adversely rated on the Stock Exchange, shows the trend of feeling in the industry. The point to notice is, that pursuance of this prudent policy has depended wholly on maintenance of the companies' earning power. A commission, scaling down rates, from time to time, to what it might deem a reasonable basis—even to a basis providing for moderate dividends—would still have the power to cut off wholly such use of current income, leaving the companies to pass or reduce their dividends, or to throw on their capital account the entire burden of new equipment and construction. This is but one of many directions in which the proposed rate-regulation act, designed to correct abuse, might easily end by only crippling. The danger is too serious to incur lightly, when the abuses which the proposed law seeks to remedy may be dealt with by the proper use of the machinery already in the Government's hands.

The Supreme Court handed down on Monday an opinion giving finality to the decision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to exclude Chinese from entering the United States, even though the Chinese thus debarred are native-born citizens of this country. From the decision of the Secretary there is no appeal, nor any recourse to the courts, even to substantiate the claim of citizenship. Justice Holmes, who delivered the opinion of the majority of the Court, said that, even assuming for the sake of argument that Ju Toy was entitled to the protection of the Fifth Amendment, "due process of law" does not require in his case a judicial trial. This decision is very similar to the one rendered in the case of Sing Tuck versus the United States, and is equally to be regretted. Justice Brewer, with whom Justices Day and Peckham agree in the dissenting opinion, presents very cogently the argument that the majority decision is a denial of Constitutional rights to a member of a despised race. In brief, Justice Brewer contends that

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG.
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

there can constitutionally be no punishment except for crime; that Ju Toy has been judicially pronounced innocent of any crime; that he is subjected to the punishment of perpetual exile from his native land, and is denied the protection of either a grand or petit jury. To all intents and purposes, the decision gives summary and final power to an administrative official to exile forever a native-born citizen of the United States of Chinese extraction, in case the Chinaman ever dares to venture beyond the national boundary line. The decision is unworthy of the Court.

"Sam Fessenden's political heir" is the designation applied to Representative Frank B. Brandegee, who has been selected by the Connecticut Legislature to succeed the late O. H. Platt in the United States Senate. The suspicion that Fessenden's withdrawal from the contest a few days ago was not simply the act of a "quitter"—a tribe cordially hated by the Almighty, as Fessenden emphatically declared in 1896—but a shrewd move to block the State "machine," is apparently confirmed. Brandegee's work as Fessenden's political lieutenant in the contest for the gubernatorial chair in 1900, when the latter's rival, George P. McLean, was elected, is recalled, as well as Brandegee's activity in the contest last January, when he worked with the faction opposed to ex-Gov. Bulkeley's election to the seat of Gen. Hawley. The fact that ex-Gov. McLean was the leading candidate before the caucus at this time gave Fessenden the opportunity for hitting back he has long waited for. Relying upon the argument that Hartford was not entitled to both Senators, the Brandegee-Fessenden combination was enabled to win. Mr. Brandegee is well spoken of in Congress, though his service there has not been conspicuous. As for the effect of the selection on politics at home, we have at least the hope expressed by State Senator Paige at Hartford on Friday, that the new machine will not "hog it" over the State as did the old.

Gov. Deneen of Illinois, in his campaign speeches last fall, declared that he should regard his administration as a failure unless it gave the State a reformed primary. After nearly four months of wrangling over the details, a direct primary bill has at last been agreed on by the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the leaders of the House and Senate. It applies to all cities, towns, and villages of more than 1,000 population, except Chicago. For county officers the party central committees shall decide whether nominations shall be made directly or by a county convention. The Illinois legislators did not follow the new Wisconsin law to the point of abolishing the State convention, but the voters are to express their choice on the several candidates for the gubernatorial nomination. If one candidate secures a majority, it is to be a binding instruction on the delegates from any locality, while a mere plurality will be regarded as merely an expression of preference. The same rule will apply to Congressional nominations. The most interesting feature is, perhaps, the direct vote for United States Senator. As a State Senator in charge of the bill said, it is "merely to be considered an expression of opinion." This was hardly necessary, as, without an amendment to the Federal Constitution, it could not be legally anything else. But a Legislature will be extremely unlikely to disregard the instructions of a State primary. Here we have another advance in the remarkable movement which is indirectly bringing the choice of Senators into the hands of the people.

Such performances as that at Albany on Thursday lead men to say in their haste that representative government is a failure. The Legislature voted to take certain powers from the New York Board of Aldermen because that body is incompetent and venal. Moved by exactly the same argument, the people might vote to abolish the Legislature. The defeat of the bill for cheaper gas in this city is as shameless a display of corruption as this State has witnessed for many years. The investigating committee had found abundant evidence that the quality of gas is below specification; that the price is extortionate; and that the Consolidated Gas Company is using its monopoly franchise as a letter of marque. Honest men proposed to stop this robbery, but the New York State Senate, led by the notorious McCarren, promptly took sides with the plunderer and against the gagged and bound consumer. Those who followed McCarren offered no defence of their course, for none is possible. Of the Tammany Senators, five were deaf to Mayor McClellan's appeals. Further comment is superfluous; for everybody knows by what argument the gas lobby persuaded men to this treachery.

We extend our hearty sympathy to those ill-treated Senators at Albany who, having sold themselves to the Gas Trust and done their very best to obey its orders, are now denied their thirty pieces of silver. Is there no longer honor among thieves? We decline to believe it. Probably there is merely a misunderstanding, such as a confusion of the retaining fee and final payment. Should it prove otherwise, we hope the injured Senators will sue their employers. They have an admirable case, for here is plainly a breach of contract of a very reprehensible nature, such as could not fail to enlist the sympathy of any court. If, for the sake of avoiding notoriety, they should forswear legal remedies, we would urge the Trust's Senators to console themselves with the thought that, after all, the most important anti-Trust bill was lost, and that the corrective powers, if not the constitutionality, of the new Lighting Commission must yet be tested. Perhaps Gov. Higgins's high praise of the late Legislature because it was not more corrupt, and because there was, after all, a limit to the bad bills it passed, may also somewhat console the patriotic statesmen who must face irate constituents "not nearly as rich" as they confidently expected to be a few days ago.

The Corrupt Practices bill introduced by Senator Brackett was left to die. In burking this measure the Republican leaders have given notice that they do not wish to check bribery at the polls. Although no law can serve as a substitute for an alert public conscience, this bill, drafted by experts, was admittedly a long step in advance of present legislation. It had passed the Senate. The Assembly did not dare defeat it by a direct vote, and therefore tried the trick of an amendment, which would necessitate reprinting and delay. This action, bad enough in itself, is still more sinister as evidence of the attitude of the Republican bosses. The party has been in office too long in this State; its power is too uncontrolled; it is suffering severely for want of an intelligent and able Opposition. In cool and cynical contempt for decency, the Odell machine is a rival of that of the late Senator Quay of Pennsylvania.

As further evidence of her recuperative powers, Baltimore voted last week to spend $13,000,000 on civic improvements, in addition to the $9,350,000 advanced directly after the fire fifteen months ago. Ten millions are to be used to build a modern sewer-drainage system, two millions are to be devoted to opening streets and developing property in an annex to the city, and one million is for the initiation of the system of parks and boulevards as planned some years ago by Frederick Law Olmsted. Of the money appropriated last year $3,350,000 was for the widening of streets and other improvements in the burnt district, and $6,000,000 for new docks and the improvement of waterfront streets. Naturally, the newspapers which have all along advocated these public improvements are elated, and the *Sun* dwells upon the fact that of the 23 candidates for the City Council recommended by the Municipal League 11 were successful. The fact that the Democrats came into the control of both branches of the City Council, and will work with a Republican Mayor in forwarding the im-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

provements, is not regarded by the *Sun* as likely to cause a hitch. The responsibility of installing a proper drainage system, which has hung fire for years, will be shared by the Mayor and Council, and, as the *Sun* puts it, "the official who permits politics . . . to stand in the way of this great work can only be regarded as a public enemy."

Our readers will remember that Gov. Vardaman was, on February 23, called from his family circle in the executive mansion at Jackson, Miss., to prevent the lynching of a "black brute." A long letter from a white clergyman describing that night of horror and telling how he, a teacher of the doctrines of the Prince of Peace, tried to stay the Executive's hand and begged him to let lynch law take its course, was printed in the *Evening Post* soon after, as a curious study in clerical morals. Now it appears that the negro, Johnson, who was accused of the crime and who narrowly escaped lynching because, it is believed, of Gov. Vardaman's stand, has been tried and acquitted. The woman who claimed to have been assaulted failed to identify the prisoner, and he was allowed to go free. This is gratifying and encouraging for the future. Had not the Chief Executive of the State interfered, another case of wanton killing in hot blood would have been added to the long list of innocent persons who have been lynched because the color of their skins and the passions of the white mob prevented their having even a chance to prove an alibi.

The unchecked progress of the Undesirable Aliens Bill has given Mr. Chamberlain a chance to break the fiscal truce. On Tuesday week he advocated strongly the exclusion of cheap labor from England, and added that the next step must be to exclude the products of cheap labor. Whether Mr. Balfour accepted the interpretation of his bill as a first stage towards protection, the dispatches do not state. For the bill itself certain considerations speak loudly. The English working class is fairly homogeneous, and has neither the faculty of absorbing immigrants, nor, by moving up a rung in the industrial ladder, of making a place for them at the foot. Immigration, then, is, potentially at least, a disturbing factor. On the other hand, it should be said that England is obviously so bad a field for immigration that she has practically suffered little or not at all from that cause. So far as the Aliens bill is sincere, it represents chiefly the general uneasiness provoked by Mr. Chamberlain's jeremiads. As a sop to labor from a party daily increasing its unpopularity in that quarter, it has an obvious tactical value. The bill naturally has been eagerly opposed by such Liberals as Mr. Bryce and by such Radicals as Sir Charles Dilke, who fear that exclusion, which they regard as unnecessary, will compromise that right of asylum which England has proudly held out to all the world.

Full reports of the interpellation on the Moroccan affair in the French Chamber of Deputies make it clear that M. Delcassé's quickly withdrawn resignation was in the nature of a personal protest against the kind of treatment the Chamber accorded him. On both the Nationalist and Socialist side of the tribune the attempt was made to show that he had bungled the affair. He was taunted with the delay in arranging at Fez a treaty conformable to the Anglo-French agreement. M. Jaurès reproved him for failing to consult Berlin, and implied that the embarrassing activities of the Kaiser were the natural result of an elaborate plan to ignore Germany. Even M. Rouvier was forced to admit an overture of an unusual sort; he had invited criticism or comment from Berlin on Mediterranean matters, and apparently still awaits a response. M. Delcassé, not a little surprised at finding himself represented as a firebrand, appealed to his record of mediations and direct arbitrations—a long and notable one—and placed his resignation at M. Rouvier's disposal. It was most fortunate that he was not allowed to resign on a point of personal pique, just as events were showing that he had been no less the friend of France than of peace. One has only to recall the remarkable visit of King Edward to France, the impending military solemnities held at the request of the young King of Spain, and the credible rumor that Italy and France will jointly undertake the pacification of Crete, to realize that, in the Mediterranean, France was never stronger than she is to-day. The report of a Balkan *entente* between Italy and Austria, while unconfirmed, is, even as a rumor, an indication of the increasing isolation of Germany. These, as M. Delcassé justly observed before Parliament, are facts which should weigh against M. Jaurès's theory of the civilities due the Kaiser.

French discussion of the Kamranh Bay incident shows an inclination to construe the duties of a neutral with rather dangerous liberality. The *Temps* asserts that France not only has not given, but will not give, assent to the rule limiting a belligerent's stay in a neutral port to twenty-four hours. Such a practice, it is pointed out, greatly favors England, with her worldwide network of coaling stations and harbors of refuge. Pressure in behalf of the twenty-four-hour rule naturally comes from so interested a party; nations insufficiently provided with naval stations must on their lives stand for a less rigid policy. Summing up, the *Temps* holds that a neutral can be held to nothing more than a loyal attitude towards both belligerents; that she must therefore be the sole judge of the duration of her hospitalities, and that her only concern is to prevent a visitor from making martial preparations under cover of asylum. The vagueness of this principle as compared with the clear-cut rule under which England proceeds, will escape no observer. Evidently the French plan of indefinite asylum opens the way to all sorts of covert assistance to a belligerent, and makes for suspicion. It is in every way unfortunate, also, that France has made the precedent for this kind of latitude in the case of an ally. With the English maintaining a strict rule, and the French virtually none at all, unhappy possibilities of misunderstandings and rancors are always present. The French contention shows the greater need of an international conference to establish a standard having the weight of law.

The demonstrations in Warsaw, apropos of the anniversary of the promulgation of the Polish Constitution in 1791, will find an echo in provinces where Poles abound, from Lithuania to the Ukraine, but also beyond the frontier in Posen and East Prussia. The Poles are watching their opportunity; and while it would be rash to predict a fourth Polish insurrection, it is evident that the ultra-conservative element in the party is giving way to the National Democrats and the Socialists. The Polish National Democrats in Russia, in formulating their "irreducible minimum"—a promise of loyalty to the Government "as far as consistent with the interests of Poland"—have virtually declared, through their committee, for final independence. They profess indifference to the agitation for freedom in Russia proper, and have on various occasions advised the Warsaw students to abstain from manifesting sympathy with their colleagues in the Russian universities. Never was the Russification of the provinces containing Poles more complete than now. In the South, where, before the insurrection of 1863, the Poles owned 90 per cent. of all the land, they have now about 40. In Lithuania and White Russia the Polish landowners have gradually, by due process of law, been deprived of 8,000 square miles of property. In those provinces no Pole is allowed to enter the public service. He cannot purchase land, nor loan money on it, nor farm, nor administer land belonging to a Russian. If he sells property that came to him by inheritance, it must go into Russian hands. Prussia's policy, initiated under Bismarck, of devoting a large fund—a year or two ago increased to 200 million marks—to the purchase of Polish estates in Posen, has borne similar fruit.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN RUSSIA.

The Czar's Easter ukase proclaiming complete religious liberty throughout his dominions is the most important and far-reaching event which Russia has experienced in centuries. The emancipation of the serfs fifty years ago alone can be compared with this emancipation of the spirit, which must inevitably reflect itself in every vital relation, as well as entail notable administrative changes in many directions. Toleration has been the principle of the Russian Government towards all religions, while firmly upholding the State Church; and the chief avenue of St. Petersburg, the Nevsky Prospekt, has often been called "Toleration Street," because of the prominent Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches which adorn it along with the national cathedrals. But toleration has never included the right, on the part of a member of the State Church, to leave that church and enter another without forfeiting his civil rights; neither has it included the right of any other church to proselytize. Marriages between members of the Russian (Eastern Catholic) Church and of any other Christian church must heretofore, in order to be valid, be performed by a priest of the Russian Church (though a supplementary ceremony in the other church, as a mere form, was not prohibited), and the children of such a marriage had to be brought up in the Russian Church. Occasionally this law was not enforced; and on the western border, where intermarriages with Roman Catholics from Poland are frequent, boys were permitted to be reared in the faith of the father, the girls in that of the mother. All this is altered by the new edict: marriages may now be legally solemnized by the clergymen of any church, and children may be reared in any faith. If one parent leaves the Russian Church, the children remain in it with the other parent; while if both parents leave it, the children's religion becomes that of their parents.

So far all is plain sailing. The difficult problems which must lead to new laws of marriage and divorce arise in the cases of union of members of the Russian Church with non-Christians. Up to the present time there has been no way in which an Orthodox Russian could marry a Jew or a Jewess, unless the latter was previously baptized. On the other hand, it must be stated that, if a Hebrew joined the Russian Church and the other party to the marriage remained in the Hebrew faith, the marriage was not annulled—on the Scriptural principle that a believing husband or wife might convert the unbelieving partner. It is obvious that civil marriage, hitherto unknown, must be introduced to meet such cases as these; and in its train must follow civil divorce. The complications will, no doubt, be great; but both reforms will be welcomed by the best religious element, inasmuch as it will obviate the necessity of bestowing the blessing of the Church under conditions which are distinctly contrary to the canon law and to the conscience of the officiating priest, as now too frequently happens. Marriage is regarded by the Church as a sacrament, and, according to the canon law, there is but one cause—the Scriptural one—for dissolving it. In practice, however, several other reasons are recognized by the State: such as the absence in exile (as a criminal or political offender) for five years, or simple desertion for a stated period. Priests have been obliged to do violence to the ecclesiastical law and their own consciences by performing the marriage ceremony for persons thus affected, whom they regard as bigamists.

The Old Ritualists or Old Believers, who have been oppressed in various ways and in varying degrees under different reigns since the inception of the sect in the time of Peter the Great's father, will now obtain recognition of their episcopate and priesthood, and the marriages celebrated by their ecclesiastics will be regarded as valid. The differences between them and the State Church are essentially trivial, of usage and detail, not of dogma, and have never really warranted the restrictions imposed upon them. These differences do not go beyond the manner of crossing with two fingers instead of three, on the part of the Old Believers, and stiff adherence to the letter of the Scriptures and service-books, of which other lands offer plenty of examples. This sect, as well as the Roman Catholics, the Jews, Lutherans, and other sects, will now be able to obtain ready permission to erect churches, chapels, synagogues, or houses of prayer in greater numbers than heretofore, and in towns and on sites hitherto restricted.

It remains to be seen whether the ukase has conferred upon the Hebrews of the Empire much more than the rights above mentioned in the case of the other sects. Had the Pale of Settlement been abolished, and entire freedom of domicile included, that fact would surely have been stated in the dispatches thus far received. In a measure, however, the ukase, even in its available form, contains an implied guarantee of future revision as to the whole status of the Hebrews. The problem is not simple nor religious, the Pale of Settlement and the restrictions imposed upon the Hebrews having been originated and persisted in for economic reasons. The conferring of civil rights through baptism exclusively has represented a sort of force exercised by the State upon the Church, and has, unfortunately, complicated the situation by imparting to the restrictions imposed upon Hebrews the appearance of being founded solely on religious intolerance. The immediate result of the new edict will indubitably be that many baptized Hebrews who have been converted merely as a matter of expediency, will now revert to Judaism. On the other hand, there are, probably, Hebrews of the highest character who will embrace Christianity, now that any misunderstanding of their motives is impossible.

The most interesting feature of the ukase, and most pregnant for the future, is its effect upon the State Church. The amazing but incontrovertible fact is that that Church is now placed at an immense disadvantage, and left trammelled, in comparison with the status just vouchsafed to all other religions. The Church may and does expect numerous secessions of persons with whose temperament or convictions it is not in consonance; or of those who have entered it from other than purely spiritual motives. Meanwhile, it is left largely powerless to employ the methods for retaining its members which the rival churches will employ to estrange them, and will so remain until its long-cherished aspiration of separation from the State and complete independence shall be realized. Peter the Great abolished the Patriarchate and established the Holy Synod because the troubles between his father and the Patriarch Nikon had taught him that danger to the State might arise from the conflicting interests of the Church and the blind loyalty of the masses to the latter. But that danger is entirely eliminated. What the clergy of the Russian Church now desire is an elective Patriarch who shall have free access to the Emperor, with power to present the Church's views directly to him, instead of being reduced to the necessity of communicating with him, as now, solely through a layman (the Procurator), who, however devout and devoted to the interests of the Church, must of necessity regard matters, to some extent, from the worldly point of view. An elected Council, composed of bishops, priests, and laymen, to discuss ecclesiastical affairs and govern the Church, is also desired; and that all bishops shall be elected to their dioceses and priests to their parishes, instead of being, as often now, practically appointed by the civil power.

Thus freed from the civil bureaucratic power which, as chancellery, prepares measures for the consideration of the Holy Synod, and absolutely severed from the State, the clergy would be able to act strictly in accordance with canon law, which is at present impossible in some cases where Government officials are concerned. For instance, they would be free to refuse to perform an uncanonical marriage ceremony for an official, where now such refusal would constitute technical disobedience to the civil laws. They would be able, without being misunderstood, to discipline and excommunicate Government officers (who now rank as their unassailable com-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

manders), or undesirable persons of whatsoever position, in cases of extreme infraction of the Church laws, or for heresy or abuse. The general result would be that the Church would undergo a revival, both intellectual and spiritual, of incalculable importance to the Empire and to Christianity.

THIS YEAR'S BALLOT AGITATION.

It was to be expected that the politicians whose calculations were upset by the unprecedented amount of independent voting in last fall's election would turn their attention very promptly to the machinery by which such unexpected results were brought about. From the other side, too, came in several quarters a demand for a system that would make non-partisanship easier for the future. The ballot laws have therefore received this winter at the hands of various State legislatures a good deal more scrutiny than the changes actually made would indicate.

The official ballots used in the various States differ very greatly in respect to the premium which they put on voting the straight ticket. It was a significant fact that of all the States which elected Democratic Governors along with Republican Presidential electors, or otherwise gave unusual exhibitions of independence, only one, Missouri, belongs in any of the classes which make it difficult to split a ticket. Almost as soon as the Legislature met in that State, agitation was begun against what the Kansas City *Star* called the "un-Jeffersonian" ballot. The citizens of Missouri having awakened at last to the fact that it was possible to vote for a Presidential candidate of a party without simultaneously accepting all its other nominees, fair play demanded that this disposition be given a better chance in the future. Mr. Folk's victory was doubly remarkable from the fact that every one of his Republican supporters was put to the trouble of writing in the Governor's name on the Republican ballot. A change to some more enlightened method of voting was earnestly urged, but without result, for the State Senate, where the old Democratic ring was still intrenched, quashed the ballot-reform bills very promptly.

In Colorado much the same thing happened. The hearings in the Peabody-Adams contest made plain the weaknesses of a system so far from real secrecy that voters on the witness stand were able to identify their own ballots, and handwriting experts to reject dozens at a time as the work of a single person. An intelligent effort was made to secure consideration for a carefully-drawn bill on the lines of the Montana law. This would have provided a ballot like that of New York, but with the party circle omitted, so that the straight-party man and the independent would be required to make the same number of X marks in order to vote. But a Senate and Assembly torn by the violent factionalism of an election contest were fatal to careful consideration for such a measure.

Thus failed the most important of the attempts made this year to improve bad ballots. In two of the States which had particularly good ones, the reverse process was tried. In Minnesota, where the candidates' names are grouped by offices, and there is no provision for voting a straight ticket at one operation, an effort was made to introduce the party column in the form of a voting-machine bill which practically would have made the design of any particular machine adopted supersede the State statute if it chanced to be provided with levers arranged on the party-column plan. Luckily, the significance of the bill was discovered in time, and the trick defeated.

But in Rhode Island, a Republican Governor having been elected for the first time since 1901, one of his first acts was to recommend a revision of the ballot laws, and lately Mr. Utter had the satisfaction of signing the bill which carried his recommendations into effect. Rhode Island, with all its political faults, has in the past been distinguished for a good deal of independent voting. In the city of Providence a great body of citizens has long been in the habit of picking out desirable candidates of various parties for local offices, while Gov. Garvin's two elections, when all or nearly all the other State officers and a majority of the Legislature were Republicans, were remarkable "off-year" achievements. There are very few matters, however, in which the average man is more prone to follow the line of least resistance than in the marking of his ballot. In proportion as the changes in the Rhode Island law make it easier for the citizen to vote a straight ticket, they are strengthening the hold of the Aldrich-Brayton organization.

For this reason, the change deserves more attention than it has yet had. It must be explained, to begin with, that several of the alterations made in the law—as for instance in the provisions regarding the count of votes and the rejection of improperly marked ballots—were sadly needed; but as these could have been secured quite as well without any change in the general plan of the ballot, they do not offset the objections to the latter. To illustrate the difference between the old and the new ballot, take the hypothetical case of two voters. A, who desires to vote a straight Republican ticket, and B, who prefers Democratic nominees for the offices of Governor, Attorney-General, and Representative in Congress. Suppose, also, that in this particular election ten offices are to be filled. Under the old ballot, A and B must each make ten marks, and are forced, in doing so, at least to run their eyes over all the names printed. Under the new ballot, A will make a single mark at the head of the Republican column. B will do the same, afterwards crossing out the names of three candidates in that column and marking opposite the corresponding Democratic names.

The process of splitting is thus more troublesome than in New York State by reason of the trouble of erasing the names not wanted in the selected column. The trouble is little enough, in any case, the friends of this form will say. But it is not, as a matter of fact, the mere mechanical difficulty, but the fear of invalidating their ballots, that causes voters to take the simplest way; and the fact that a large proportion of them do so is indisputable. Four States last year chose electors, Governors, and State officers with a ballot resembling the one Rhode Island has just abandoned, five with the one she has just adopted. In the first group the average proportion of voters who recorded their choice at once for a Democratic Governor and a Republican President was about 19 per cent.; in the second it was about 8 per cent. In the first group the amount of discrimination exercised by voters among the various State officers averaged 12 per cent.; in the second group only 5 per cent. And if the candidate for Governor be left out of the calculation, and the figure be taken to represent the discrimination among minor State offices, it is on the average 6 per cent. in the first group to about 1½ in the second.

The same thing may be shown in another way. In 1901 Dr. Garvin, then defeated, ran 5.24 per cent. ahead of the lowest member of his State ticket; in 1902, at his first election, 10.14 per cent.; in 1903, 7.09 per cent., and in 1904, though again defeated, 9.83 per cent. In all the elections of the last four years, in the States using the form of ballot prescribed by the new law, there is only one instance in which a Governor ran more than 5 per cent. ahead of the lowest member of his State ticket. That was in Michigan last year. It would be absurd, of course, to argue that merely by the adoption of a model ballot independent sentiment in politics can be generated; but few realize the degree to which the form of ballot affects the manifestation of that sentiment.

EXPERIMENTAL MUNICIPALIZATION.

Chicago's dramatic pronouncement by popular vote in favor of municipal ownership and operation of street railroads has apparently distracted general attention from the interesting and novel stage of the same agitation recently reached in Cleveland. Mayor Tom L. Johnson, it is true, has gained no little notoriety in the past for his persistent advocacy of a municipal system of trans-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

portation, and for his equally persistent contention that a uniform three-cent fare is perfectly feasible. After a great many moves and counter-moves for position, the Mayor and the Cleveland Electric Railway Company have apparently got into touch with each other. The president of the company, Mr. Horace E. Andrews, requested a parley with the Mayor to discuss the renewal of franchises "on a business basis." At least one of the franchises, that for Central Avenue, so the Mayor asserts, had already expired, so that the company was virtually compelled to take the initiative. Every year that elapses brings the remaining franchises so much nearer their expiry, the last terminating in 1927. Mr. Andrews proposed that the company's franchises be extended twenty-five years, and in return promised a fare of about four cents —the present fare, including transfers, being five cents. The Mayor declined to consider a renewal of franchises on less than the three-cent fare basis. This Mr. Andrews declared to be impossible. Thereupon the Mayor suggested an alternative proposition, at once novel and seemingly capable of very promising extension and development.

The Mayor's proposal contemplates the renewal of the company's franchise for twenty-five years provided the company will turn over its property, including the franchise, to a holding company which is to guarantee the interest on the company's bonds and the regular dividend of 5 per cent. on the company's stock. The holding company is to be essentially a board of trustees mutually agreed upon by the city of Cleveland and the Cleveland Electric Railway Company. This board of trustees, or holding company, besides operating the road and paying the dividends and interest aforesaid, is to provide for all needed improvements and extensions. Should it have any surplus after meeting these fixed charges and providing for extensions, it is to devote the surplus to retiring the bonds from time to time, and to reducing the fares if such reduction proves possible. The mayor insists that experiment will demonstrate within five months the practicability of the three-cent fare. In short, the Mayor's plan is that the company, instead of taking the chance of contingent gain or loss, shall accept the guarantee of a definite income yearly; that the city, instead of making terms with the company for franchise grants, shall take the chance of getting an equivalent for its grant of franchises in lower fares; and that, by means of a holding company mutually acceptable to the city and the railway corporation, the business shall no longer be operated for profit, but at cost, including in cost the fixed charges on both stocks and bonds. Default in the payment of interest or dividends, or failure to maintain the property, will work a forfeiture of the holding company's lease, and reinstall the present Electric Railway Company, which will take possession again and operate the road for the unexpired period of the twenty-five years of the franchise. The Mayor also tacks to his scheme an option by which the city may purchase the property outright at its present value at any time within twenty-five years in case the Legislature of Ohio within that time authorizes municipal ownership of street railways.

We do not pretend to pass judgment upon this particular proposition, which has been, however, under consideration by the directors of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company. The valuation of the corporation's property which is implied in the option of purchase will doubtless be a material consideration. Moreover, the chance of legislative action allowing the option to be closed, as well as various other factors, makes of little value the opinion of any one but an expert acquainted with the Cleveland situation. But the Mayor's proposition is exceedingly ingenious, and several features of it may be employed to advantage in solving the whole question of public-service corporations.

The first feature of the scheme which makes it worthy of consideration, if a city is bent on experimentation in the domain of municipal public-service industries, is its tentative character. If the operation by the holding company, alias the board of city trustees, proves a failure, the city is not indefinitely saddled with a losing venture whose deficit must be made good out of the proceeds of taxation. Failure of public management to make receipts cover expenses, and to maintain the physical property, ousts the city control and reinstates the private corporation. If such change of control can be effected without delay, the plan virtually gives the city power to conduct an enterprise while it shows its capacity for the task, and no longer.

A second feature of the plan which merits consideration is the joint nomination of the holding company. The management of the present street railway corporation may be reasonably trusted to assent to the appointment of none but capable transportation managers. The city, on its part, at least under such jealous advocates of its rights as Mayor Johnson, will not be likely to assent to any one who will not reasonably safeguard the city's rights. Politics and patronage will certainly be less able to play a malevolent rôle than under an elected city board, or even under a board or commissioner whose appointment comes as the reward of party service.

The most cautious and unbiassed students of municipal monopolies have always insisted that the success or failure of city ventures in that field depended simply on management. The malign influence of politics and a scale of remuneration inadequate to secure for municipal enterprises the same grade of directive ability as private corporations command, have always been put in the forefront of adverse conditions. Both drawbacks seem fairly to be surmounted by this plan. The "holding company," so called by reason of its joint origin, in order to successfully administer its business, can and must be fairly free from "politics." Its peculiar status, being a private corporation in one aspect and a public trust in another, ought to enable it to employ freely such business methods as efficient administration requires. Unlike a regular city bureau, it will not be cumbered by the vexing restrictions imposed on a regular city department. If municipal operation is capable of successful extension, the Johnson plan affords a scheme of organization in some important respects superior to any previous models.

THE CONFERENCE FOR SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

The Conference for Education in the South, held at Columbia, was an unqualified success. The prime object of such a gathering is, of course, to promote education. An exchange of courtesies between residents of different parts of the country, and a more cordial understanding of the difficulties under which each section labors, are highly desirable things, but they are accidental rather than essential. The root of the matter is to set people to thinking, talking, and working for education. The Conference was rich in by-products, so to speak; but above everything else it accomplished its first purpose. Its effectiveness was increased rather than diminished by a few newspaper attacks.

In a democracy no great movement can succeed unless it wins popular support. Leaders there must be, but their voices cry in the wilderness until the hosts are ready to follow. The problem in this particular case was to rouse the listless thousands, to bring home to their hearts the conviction that for them and their households the school is the way of salvation. Our modern machinery for doing such work is public discussion. Whatever men may think at the outset, however misguided their views, let them debate the question in the street, on the platform, and in the press; sooner or later—such is the very theory of our government—they will arrive at a sound conclusion. A vigorous opposition, then, that forces men to give reasons for the faith that is in them is a thousand times better than inert unanimity. In the South, as in States like Pennsylvania, general discussion is specially needed. The overwhelming dominance of a single party has inevitably

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

narrowed the range of thought on all political and social questions, has robbed the population of some of that training in civics which is the privilege of every community where the independent voter holds the balance of power. Thus it comes about that the Charleston *News and Courier*, the *Manufacturers' Record* of Baltimore, and their disciples have rendered valuable service to the cause against which they have fought. They have helped to move the stagnant waters, to stir up pure minds by way of remembrance, to provoke the indifferent into zeal, and to make the epithet "Ogdenite" a term not of reproach, but of honor.

The mere existence of a sentiment against the union of friends of education, North and South, in common endeavor is one of several proofs that persons presumably well-informed, to say nothing of the rank and file, fail to realize how much must yet be done for the schools of the South. First slavery and then the ravages of war set the country back economically by a whole generation. The South has not had the money to develop its educational plant, a fact which the most progressive Southerners admit without qualification. Moreover, the rural schools are not only poor, but poorly attended. One of the ablest speakers at the Conference, W. H. Hand, superintendent of schools at Chester, S. C., made a plea for compulsory education. He began by remarking that the North and the West had ceased to argue on the desirability of compulsory education, but already took his proposition for granted. The South Carolina Legislature, however, in spite of agitation of the subject, and in spite of the enlightened views of Gov. Heyward, is still sitting in darkness.

This backwardness is not due wholly either to poverty or to undervaluation of education, though the large percentage of illiteracy among the whites themselves is a sign of apathy which cannot be mistaken. The situation is complicated by the presence of the negro, whom bigoted members of the superior race would keep in ignorance, on the theory that schools are too expensive a luxury for black folk. To devise a school system which shall save the whites and not the blacks is a task of such delicacy that a few surviving reactionaries are willing to let both perish together on the pathless mountains. The fear, then, that misguided or malignant Northerners will enter like a serpent and destroy a Southern paradise by giving the negro the fruit of the tree of knowledge, is a factor still to be reckoned with in politics. It prompts suspicion of educational projects. It compels even the liberals to tread warily. Apparently in deference to this prejudice, no negro spoke at the Conference, and the colored people stayed in the "nigger heaven" of the theatre where the sessions were held. And yet the most rabid negrophobe cannot deny that negro educators, and thus indirectly the whole South, might have profited by the discussions; and that, as a class, negroes, as much as the whites, need stimulation and also instruction in sound ideals of education.

The great majority of the speakers at the Conference were, very properly, Southerners. The Northern visitors came to learn, not to teach. The specific lesson depended, of course, on the pupil himself. None, however, could fail to be impressed with the magnitude of the task before the leaders of education in the South, and with the splendid energy and courage with which, in a land devastated, drenched in blood, robbed of the flower of its youth, crushed by poverty, dependence, and ignorance, they have taken up their burden. Men like President Alderman of the University of Virginia, President Denny of Washington and Lee, Chancellor Hill of the University of Georgia, and Booker Washington — to name only four of many conspicuous figures—have faced disappointments and discouragements that would have defeated all but the bravest. They have battled through evil report and good, through dark days and bright; and they have discovered afresh the old truth that it is not mere money that builds schools, but men and ideas. While the South possesses these, all things else shall be added unto it. These strong souls, the champions of education, are the real reconstructors of the South. To fortify them, to hold up their hands, is a privilege which any man might covet.

THE LEXICON OF YOUTH.

Periodically the discovery is made by some literary light that the average person's vocabulary is preposterously small. Within a few weeks the collection of words which the contemporary young man has at his command has been stated at sixty-five or less. This is very much the lowest estimate ever made, and, as such, deserves consideration; but since each new edition of a dictionary published contains at least a few hundred more words than its predecessor, the problem is evidently not one of production, but of distribution. There are words in plenty if people would only make use of them.

Even if the typical specimen of the generation now coming of age is only half as well off as Kipling's civil servants, with their equipment of "one hundred and fifty words and the adjective," the situation is not altogether hopeless. George Ade has declared that he made a European trip with pleasure and profit, knowing only "nine words of French and the names of twenty things to eat in German." If the young man has chosen his sixty-five words wisely and well, he may be a more useful citizen than his neighbor who does not put his greater fluency to good uses. Besides, these critics are speaking of the number of words which the young man will use, spontaneously, out of his own head. There are hundreds of others which he might put into a letter—an application for a new job, for instance. He certainly understands thousands of others. Does any one suppose that Shakspere used in familiar chat at the Mermaid Tavern all of the 15,000 words with which the rhetoric text-books credit him?

The occasional efforts which are made, usually by advanced students of English, to determine accurately the scope of the vocabularly of some everyday man or woman, often give curious results. Thus, a candidate for a degree in a Western university once tried to gauge the verbal equipment of his father, who was a locomotive engineer, a man of intelligence and character, but of small literary education. The student's first idea was to keep by him a pocket dictionary, direct the conversation whenever he could into unusual channels, and then check off every new word his parent used. But after some months the number of words so marked was still preposterously small. Family pride rebelled at such a result. Besides, the method was extremely slow, and there was always the possibility that hundreds and thousands of additional words lay just beneath the surface, waiting for the proper stimulus. Therefore, the procedure was abruptly changed, and the subject taken into the confidence of the investigator. The pocket dictionary was brought out from its hiding-place and read aloud to the student's father, every word for which he could give a reasonable definition being checked off. The result was that, instead of ranking with savages and school-children, the test indicated that the old engineer's command of language approximated that of Addison or Lamb.

Being a purely abstract personage, who cannot be haled before a board and examined, this "average man" has to put up with a good deal of abuse which he does not deserve on the score of ignorance and illiteracy. A few years ago two English playwrights engaged in earnest argument regarding the actual speech of artisans and small tradesmen. One of them had criticised a certain bit of the other's dialogue as "stilted." The argument into which he had plunged, however, had the effect of making him listen to the talk on the tops of omnibuses. He ended by withdrawing his slur entirely. The immediate cause of his apology was, if memory serves, the construction, "Nor do I believe," used in an offhand way by some member of the very class whose speech he had accused his brother dramatist of misrepresenting. He found that expres-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sions conventionally regarded as purely bookish were really used colloquially by all sorts and conditions of men. The speech of folk of the humbler sort cannot be reproduced merely by putting in their mouths short and common words and simple constructions.

How much may be made of a small vocabulary may be learned by a glance at some of the tongues which offer least range of choice in words. The language which secures the maximum efficiency at the minimum tax on the memory is perhaps the Chinook jargon, which is the medium of intercourse between whites and Indians and between different tribes of Indians throughout the Pacific Coast region from Oregon northward. The vocabulary of this remarkable language contains only about 400 root words; all ideas of greater complexity being expressed, if at all, either by combinations of these or by circumlocutions. It is not a language of subtlety or delicate shading. Yet every activity of human life is covered by it after a fashion. It serves the purposes of a multitude of commercial transactions in furs, ammunition, provisions, whiskey. The native gives the white trader, trapper, or miner directions for finding his way in a language in which "Illahee" stands indifferently for the earth and, practically speaking, the fulness thereof—town, neighborhood, field, place, locality, and all related ideas. Sermons are preached and books of hymns written in this same Chinook, though the single word "tumtum" denotes the heart and its beating, the soul, and all spiritual attributes whatsoever.

The decline in the old art of conversation is a phenomenon universally deplored. We have known college students who felt so strongly on the subject that they have kept special books in which to note every new word encountered for the later enrichment of their discourse. But effect must not be mistaken for cause. If the young man has something to talk about, he will somehow find words to put it in, while, if he has not, even his sixty-five will serve him very comfortably.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CONGRESS AT ATHENS.—II.

ATHENS, April 10, 1905.

At the general session held in the University Hall last Saturday morning, the Diadochos, Prince Constantine, was in the chair, while many addresses of congratulation were handed in. Then came the address of welcome, delivered by the Rector of the University of Athens, and containing a bare statement of the creditable record of modern Greece in archæology, with generous appreciations of assistance derived from foreign scholars. Rector Lambros showed equal tact when he made allusion to the struggle for independence as having liberated the Acropolis, so that Independence Day might usher in a festival truly Panathenaic, because all civilized nations had responded to the summons and were joining in it, as the spiritual sons and common defenders of ancient Athens—chips of the old Hellenic block.

First to respond was M. Collignon, president of the French Academy of Inscriptions, who spoke for all societies and learned bodies of Europe and America. After a tribute to the labors of living Greek archæologists, he augured success for the future from the union of hearts which made the present congress possible. The answer, in English, was from Prof. Percy Gardner, speaking for all universities in Europe and America. His theme, thoughtfully dealt with, was that "the noblest study of mankind is man," and that Athens was the inevitable meeting-place for the first archæological congress, since the beauteous fragments of ancient Greece first taught archæologists to use their eyes, and mankind first learned from Greece to think methodically. What Olympian and Delphian assemblages did for ancient Greece, our modern congresses did, he claimed, for Europe, whose peoples were bound together by common Christianity, and also by their common growth from seeds derived at the time of its splendor from ancient Hellenism. He closed with greetings from the universities of the world to the spiritual nurse of them all. "Without Athens," he said, "we should all be living on a lower spiritual and moral plane, nor do we fail to wish the flourishing University of Athens a constantly increasing depth of intellectual life, an ever widening range of influence."

The third answer was that of Dr. Kyriakos, who saluted the Congress from his Holiness the Œcumenical Patriarch of Constantinople and from the Patriarchs of Alexandria and Jerusalem, with whose greetings he coupled those of many educational centres in the Greek Levant, and those of the Philological Society of Constantinople, the Evangelical College of Smyrna, and other bodies whose delegates were in attendance. The Patriarchs welcomed the invitation to participate in this Congress. Its labors had their blessing and their prayers for a fruitful consummation, because the traditions of the Greek Church, for which they stood accountable, had ever sought to blend Christianity with the lore of ancient Hellas. Gregory and Chrysostom compassed this harmony. Next, in Byzantine days, Photius, Gennadius, Eustathius, and Scholarius achieved the like, while Eugenius, Boulgaris, and his fellows, in the days of enslavement, still taught the same lesson of harmony. "St. Sophia," he said, "was reared under the invocation of divine wisdom in Christ, while the Parthenon was the home of the personified wisdom of the ancient Hellenic mind. Each is to-day an acropolis of the genuine spirit of Hellas." The whole Greek race, be it scattered never so far, was stirred, he said, by the impulse which gathered this Congress at Athens—stirred and inspired by the ideal of a resuscitated life for the glories of ancient days. Devotion to Hellenic antiquity and love of the Blessed Gospel animated every orthodox Greek, while St. Sophia and the Parthenon were charactered side by side upon all loyal Hellenic hearts.

Besides the reception of written addresses, the further business transacted concerned the association of two new presidents with each of the seven named in my last letter at the meeting in the Parthenon, and the further nomination of four presidents-at-large. Profs. Percy Gardner and Carl Robert were associated with M. Collignon for the Classical section. For the Prehistoric and Oriental section of M. Maspero, Drs. Furtwängler and Evans were named. Messrs. Milani and Babelon joined Dr. U. von Wilamovitz-Moellendorff in the section of Coins and Inscriptions, while in that of Excavations and Museums Dr. Waldstein was reinforced by Mr. Cecil Smith and Dr. Montelius; for the Byzantine section Dr. Ouspensky was assisted by Messrs. Marucchi and Strzygowsky. To Messrs. Pignorini and Conze, in the two remaining sections of Geography and of Teaching, were assigned respectively Dr. Keil and M. Radet, and Profs. J. R. Wheeler (Columbia) and Von Duhn (Heidelberg). Professors Mahaffy, Von Stern (Odessa), Reisch (Vienna), and Hampel (Budapesth) were named presidents-at-large. In order to make the list of twenty-five presidents widely representative, the Athenian committee, including all heads of schools and all Greeks, passed an ordinance of self-exclusion. All the presidents were needed at one time or another, because of the appreciable distances separating the several rooms assigned for the sections. The Classical section was housed by the University, while the no less sumptuous *aula* of the Parnassus Society accommodated the Prehistoric and Oriental section. The Archæological Society welcomed the section of Excavations and Museums, and the Academy found ample room for the Byzantine section. The French and the German Schools respectively took in Coins and Inscriptions and Geography, while the section of Teaching met in the National Library.

All these preliminaries over, the Congress repaired to the English School, and was joined in the Penrose Memorial Library by the Diadochos and the whole royal family. Proceedings began with a sketch of the history of the British School, addressed to the president by Mr. George Macmillan, delegate of the Hellenic Society and Hon. Secretary of the Committees of the British School and of the Penrose Memorial. The royal president cordially responded; declared the Library open by unveiling the memorial tablet, and announced the intended gift from the Greek Archæological Society of a bust of Penrose. Mr. Cecil Smith then gave some account of the Macmillan Hostel (of which, as first planned, the library was to be one wing), and referred to the laying of its cornerstone by the Diadochos. A very touching appreciation of Penrose was then given by M. Homolle, who was followed by Mr. Heermance with a few words of fraternal congratulation to the British School. These were corroborated by Prof. J. R. Wheeler, who drew attention to the significant disappearance of the wall formerly dividing the now united holdings of the American and British Schools. Last came genial words from Dr. Conze, eulogizing Penrose, and suggesting schemes of coöperation among all the Schools at Athens.

There was barely time to reach the several meetings of the four sections by five o'clock, when work began. At the Arch-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

æological Society's room Dr. Furtwängler talked of his excavations, past and present, at the temple of Ægina; and recent excavations in Egypt by Professor Petrie and Dr. Grenfell were heard from, although the latter could not be present at the congress. At the French School MM. Babelon and Théodore Reinach discoursed upon coins, while Professor Ouspensky, at the Academy, described an illuminated "Octateuch" from Constantinople, and advocated dropping the name of "Byzantium" in favor of "Christian Greece" for the archæological period of that section. Acting upon the same proposal made by M. Bikelas, it may be remembered that the late Lord Bute entitled his translation of the former's 'Byzantina,' 'Seven Essays on Christian Greece.' The fourth meeting was that of the section of Classical Archæology, where, in the presence of the royal family, Dr. Dörpfeld argued against the current notion that the customs of burial and cremation were successively practised and abandoned in the Greek world. Such oscillations of funeral observance were inconceivable. He made sure of a custom which began with partial burning and proceeded to burial. Mr. Montelius was slightly skeptical, and Dr. Evans instanced sudden epidemics of cremation—one of recent date, near Belgrade, the other in England, under Henry II. In both cases the motive was fear of ghosts, who could be laid only when the flesh of the dead was consumed. M. Homolle followed with a circumstantial justification of the rebuilding, now in progress at Delphi, of the Treasury of the Athenians, and the Ephor General of Antiquities, Mr. Kavvadias, gave an interesting account of the recent reconstruction of the Temple of Apollo at Phigaleia. Thus ended the first day's work. In the evening there were receptions at the various Legations, where nearly all the members of the Congress met and compared notes.

Yesterday (Sunday) afternoon saw the Congress making a pious pilgrimage to Eleusis—a feature in the programme happily borrowed, be it said, from that of the Educational Congress held here last summer. Yesterday evening was less mystically bestowed upon entertainments offered at the French and German Schools, and this morning saw work begin again at 10 in four sections, which also held afternoon sessions from 5-7, at which hour a fifth section also met. In the morning session of the Classical section M. Collignon spoke of a lekythos in the Louvre, entering into important details concerning the gradual substitution of shading for the sharp outline of the earliest style of painting. Dr. Waldstein argued that the east pediment of the great Olympian temple was really by Pæonius, and exemplified a loose or flaccid treatment of flesh observable also in the Olympian Nikë; while Dr. Jörgensen submitted to the Congress a publication by the sculptor N. K. Skovgaard advocating an entirely new and very effective grouping of the extant fragments of the west pediment of the same Olympian temple. In the afternoon session of the Prehistoric and Oriental section. Dr. Montelius discoursed on the Mycenæan age, and was followed by Dr. Evans's account of the nine periods through which the potter's art at Knossos passed, the last of them corresponding to the Mycenæan period elsewhere. Dr. Evans offered also a protest against the purely "philological" school of Egyptian chronology, and urged the necessity of taking Cretan monuments into account and of calling in "a new world to redress the balance of the old." Proceedings closed with Dr. Dörpfeld's account of and comparison between Cretan palaces and the place at Tiryns.

To-day's amusements have been first an evening reception now in progress at the house of the mayor, accompanied by torchlight processions and illuminations, and, secondly, this afternoon's performance of the "Antigone" in the brilliant stadium by the society for the performance of Attic dramas. It had the vivid charm of living speech, and all its noble sentiments were applauded to the echo by crowds which packed all the seats at the curved end of the stadium, where Dr. Dörpfeld's views about stage and orchestra had been carried out faithfully under his supervision. The result has made him no converts, for the altar blocked the view, the actors were constantly confused with the chorus, while the entrances and exits were ineffective. The costumes left much, indeed, to be desired, even apart from the disillusioning effect of Attic sunlight upon modern wigs and false hair—masks and buskins would really be less disconcerting. The performance itself was creditable—a vast improvement upon the "Philoctetes" as performed here sixteen years ago by students of the University.

April 13.

Since my letter of last Monday night, there have been, besides various sectional meetings, two joint sessions—one yesterday evening, and one which closed the Congress this morning. It is noteworthy that, in the meetings of the Prehistoric and Geographical Sections, Athenian scholars contributed a lion's share of the more important proceedings. Dr. Stais was heard on the Antikythera bronzes, and gave an illuminating and quite new account of the gold ornaments found in Mycenæan graves by Schliemann; recent finds in Bœotia, Naxos, and Thessaly were discussed by Professor Tsountas, Dr. Stephanos, and Dr. Sotiriades, who also spoke about Kallion, in Ætolia, and the destruction of the Galatians. The contribution of Professor Æginetes, director of the Observatory, discussing the Athenian climate in ancient times, was very important and original. Greek scholars have also done much in the Byzantine Section, although its three closing sessions of yesterday and the day before were alike notable for extremely valuable contributions by Russian delegates, who again monopolized the closing session of the Geography Section—one of the most interesting of the Congress.

One American, however, Professor Frothingham, was heard from, and much heeded, in the Byzantine Section on Tuesday, having already discoursed on Triumphal Arches in the Classical Section. A communication made yesterday morning in the last-named section by the present writer prevented his hearing Miss Harriet Boyd, whose account of Gournias was given at the same hour in the Prehistoric Section and aroused much interest. The remaining three sections—Inscriptions, Excavations, and Teaching—have had only two sessions each since Monday. The closing session on Inscriptions was memorable for the suggestion by M. Holleaux of a Lexicon of Epigraphical Greek, and Dr. Hiller von Gaertringen's plan for a compendiously printed Corpus of Inscriptions.

Three social events must be recorded: Tuesday afternoon's joint garden party at the English and American Schools; a reception and ball in the "Actæon" Hotel, at New Phalerum, given on Tuesday evening by the President of the Reception Committee and Mme. Pesmatzoglou; and this afternoon's garden party, given at Kephissia, by the Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. Carapanos. Moreover, in addition to the fixed sessions of the Congress, there took place yesterday, between its morning and evening sessions, two events of much scientific interest. Mr. Bikelas introduced to its members M. Gaston Maspero. Surrounded by the educational materials and models of the Society's museum, this great Egyptologist gave a memorable *causerie* on the education of children in ancient Egypt. His conclusion was that, although there was little or nothing to be borrowed from Egyptian practices, the enormous difficulties patiently surmounted by learners in Old Egypt and other Oriental lands, as well as the incontestable fact that education in those remote days reached the masses, might well spur us on to redouble our efforts in extending and improving education for the masses in our own time and after our own fashion. Meanwhile Dr. Svoronos, who made no communication otherwise during the Congress, spoke in the numismatical museum housed at the Academy on a series of coins lately acquired by a German museum, and showed them to be forgeries. Dr. Svoronos thus corroborated the case which Mr. Cecil Smith and Professor Petrie had already made out in the section on Excavations and Museums. They both suggested common action among all museums for various purposes, and especially as to forgeries, favoring a scheme by which every museum should bind itself to notify all others of counterfeits. Mr. Cecil Smith also urged a uniform system of cataloguing.

This last proposal and other practical suggestions and projects for the advancement of science were adopted at this morning's session. It was also then and there decided to hold the next congress at Cairo, not sooner than two or later than five years hence, according to the convenience of the Egyptian Government, which had empowered M. Maspero to welcome the proposal of Cairo as the next place of assembly, in case it was made. As there is a Congress of Historians fixed for three years hence at Berlin, the second Archæological Congress will probably assemble four years hence. In addition to the plan above described and proposed by the section on Excavations and Museums, the joint meeting adopted from the Byzantine Section (1) a project for preparing an Iconography of the Byzantine Emperors, the execution of which was entrusted to a committee consisting of Messrs. Krumbacher, Schlumberger, Ouspensky, Millet, and Frothingham, with Rector Lambros as secretary; (2) M. G. Millet's project for a Corpus of the Inscriptions of Christian Greece, to be prepared by M. Millet. Finally, a scheme from the Geographical and Topographical Section for the determination of place-names in ancient Attica was adopted, as proposed by Rector Lambros.

LOUIS DYER.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EARLY PRINTED BOOKS IN THE CHANTILLY LIBRARY.

PARIS, April 20, 1905.

The inventory and description of the various works of art left by the Duke d'Aumale to the Institute with the Château of Chantilly began with the two magnificent volumes on the pictures, by M. Gruyer, member of the Academy of Fine Arts. M. Gruyer described afterwards in a special volume the miniatures of Jean Foucquet; he gave in a fourth volume an account of the curious collection of portraits by Carmontelle. The series of quarto volumes, magnificently brought out by Plon, was continued by the description (in two volumes) of the manuscripts kept in the Library of Chantilly, by M. Delisle, who was still at the time the head of our National Library in Paris. No better choice could have been made; M. Delisle has a world-wide reputation, and all his works readily find a place in all the great libraries, in Germany, England, Italy—I may perhaps add, America.

A new volume has just appeared, with the title, 'Le Cabinet des Livres Imprimés antérieurs au milieu du XVIe Siècle.' In the preface, M. Delisle writes:

"The curators of the Musée Condé were appointed not only to maintain the order in which the founder had arranged his admirable collection; they have also for their mission to describe them, as well in order to make their importance known to the public as to facilitate their use by writers and artists. The Duke d'Aumale was not content to declare that such were his intentions; he had begun to write and to have written for him catalogues which were to be published. The friends whom he charged with the execution of his last wishes have resolutely entered on the path of which he traced the first lines."

M. Delisle very modestly calls the two volumes describing the manuscripts "the personal work of the Prince." They are really a joint work. It is quite true that the Prince did undertake the description of his seven hundred manuscripts; but his work was interrupted by death, and it was finished and to a very great extent enlarged by M. Delisle. The Library of Chantilly is composed of nearly 25,000 volumes, in two very distinct parts. On the ground floor, in a room which served as a theatre in the time of the last Condé, there is a collection of books in current use, chiefly on history and literature. On the second floor of the Château is a long gallery prepared to receive the books which were particularly rare and valuable, the historical bindings, the books adorned with miniatures, etc. The roof of this gallery is finished with coffers, in which, under the Duke d'Aumale's directions, were painted the arms of all the companions of the Great Condé; on the chimney-piece, which is at the end of the gallery, there is a magnificent and life-like bust of Condé, in terra-cotta, which time has so darkened that it looks like bronze. This gallery receives the light from five windows, which open on the inner court of the Château.

The books are not placed in a methodical order, but still, as the Duke left them, according to their size, so as to produce a more harmonious effect. He himself knew his books so well that he never had any hesitation in finding those he needed or liked to see. M. Delisle has thought it necessary to commence a methodical catalogue with the most ancient series, by far the most valuable. The middle of the sixteenth century has seemed to him the limit to adopt; it corresponds exactly with the end of the reign of Francis I., the appearance of the first works of Ronsard, which are characteristic of an important evolution in French national poetry, with the abandonment of Gothic characters in French printing-offices, and with the transformation of the art of printing. Before entering into his description of books, M. Delisle has been moved to give some details concerning the way in which the Library of Chantilly was formed. The Duke d'Aumale had been a brilliant student at the Collège Henri IV. in Paris, and acquired there a decided taste for history, for Greek, Latin, and French literature. He had, however, spent the early years of his youth in Algeria, where he had to make war as Governor, and afterwards to organize the administration of the colony. It was only after the Revolution of 1848, when he was in exile, that he felt his true calling to become a bibliophile. As early as November, 1848, he gave his first instructions touching the books which he had left in France. He also conceived at that time a desire to write, from original documents, a history of the Princes of the House of Condé.

"My great momentary preoccupation is my work. My manuscripts are here. I should like to explore everything that appertains to the seventeenth century, and particularly to the Great Condé. I believe that to be the most salient part, and that I ought to begin with that. My intention would be to collect, to put in order, and to publish the curious and inedited documents, adding to them notices and historical views of my own; and I am anxious to begin soon. But I fear that I shall not find at Claremont the place necessary for this kind of work. At present I am obliged to leave my manuscripts in a warehouse in London; I shall take them away when I have a house of my own."

Meanwhile the Prince, who had but slender resources at that time, bought a few books in London, and among others Brunet's indispensable vade-mecum for bibliophiles, the 'Manuel du Libraire.' At the beginning of 1849, while still maintaining his residence at Claremont, he took, in Northumberland Street, London, a small residence, where he placed his books and manuscripts. "The manuscripts," says M. Delisle, "had real importance; the same cannot be said of the printed works." The rare and curious printed books of Chantilly were bought by the Prince after 1849, at first during his exile and afterwards when he returned to France. He followed all the great sales which took place during nearly half a century. In 1849 and 1850 he was occupied chiefly with his manuscripts, and worked often with one of the keepers of the British Museum. "I amuse myself," he writes, "in the evening by cataloguing my manuscripts." He made discoveries in them, and researches of all sorts. He wrote to his old preceptor in Paris:

"I have had a scruple about the exaggerated price of books. I know that rare books are dear, as well as fine bindings; but I love them both, especially when they are united, and I am willing to give the price for it. . . . You are right in telling we not to yield too much to the attraction of books. It is a taste which does not much suit the present time; *sed homo sum.*"

The manuscripts with which the Duke d'Aumale was so much occupied immediately after his arrival in England were the remnants of the library of the Princes of Condé. There were among them the archives of the Montmorencys and the archives of the Condés, besides a numerous series of manuscripts on vellum or on paper, some of the Middle Ages, some of modern times, full of theological, scientific, literary, historical texts and documents. The manuscripts with painted miniatures formed an important series. The library of the Condés had, besides, a valuable collection of printed works, beginning with the sixteenth century and considerably increased in the seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries. During the Revolution, all the manuscripts were consigned to the National Library. They were returned to the Prince de Condé in 1814. The vicissitudes of the most important books are told at great length by M. Delisle, in the introduction to his Catalogue; many books of the old Condé library were sold even in foreign lands, in England, Belgium, and elsewhere. The rarity of the bookbindings executed for the Constable de Montmorency is explained by the unfortunate changes made towards 1770 in the bindings of the library, in order to render them more uniform. Many fine bindings of the sixteenth century (the golden era of binding) were sacrificed to the fashion of the day. At the close of 1851, the Duke d'Aumale bought the Standish collection, which had been left to King Louis Philippe by Frank Hall Standish, a wealthy Englishman, who was a great lover of France. This collection had to be sold by the King's executors, and the Duke acquired it, though he had but the vaguest idea of its contents. He bought also what had been saved of the books of the King, after the pillage of the Palais Royal and of the Château de Neuilly; a part of those books came from the fine library created in the Château de Rambouillet by the Count of Toulouse, and which had fallen to Louis Philippe in the heritage of the Duke of Penthièvre.

Among the Duke's purchases we must cite the fine library of Cigogne, which he bought *in toto*. M. Cigogne was a stockbroker of the Paris Bourse, who had formed an exclusively French collection of books chosen with exquisite taste. No modern bibliophile has shown more preoccupation with what is called the *condition* of a book—an expression which applies to the material parts, such as width of margin, perfection of binding, etc. He was merciless to books which had the slightest defect, and he accustomed all modern bibliophiles to be very careful in their selection. He died on the 20th of March, 1859. The famous bookseller Potier prepared the catalogue of his library, and the books were to be sold at public auction when the Duke d'Aumale was so fortunate as to obtain the whole collection from the heirs at the price of 375,000 francs, which seems extremely moderate, when compared with the prices which such books as those of Cigogne now obtain at public sale.

M. Delisle gives many particulars about the installation of the Duke d'Aumale's library at Twickenham, where a special house was built for it; about its final installation in the Château of Chantilly; the importance which the Duke attached to the illustrious primitive owners of his books; his researches concerning the first books printed

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in France; his relations with the famous French binders of books of our time; the plans which he had formed for his catalogue. This introduction by M. Delisle will be read with much profit by all those (and they are becoming more numerous every day) who are devoted to the noble study of bibliophilism.

Correspondence.

THE NEW YORK APHRODITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Those of your readers who have followed the discussion in the public prints concerning the origin and merits of the marble statue lately exhibited in New York, and representing an Aphrodite closely resembling the Venus di Medici, will be interested to know that a full account of this statue can be found in the 'Strena Helbigiana' (pp. 188 ff.), published in 1900. This account was written by Professor Milani, the director of the Royal Archæological Museum in Florence. According to Professor Milani, this statue is first mentioned in 1357 by Benvenuto da Imola in a commentary on the tenth canto of Dante's "Purgatorio." In 1591 it belonged to Baccio Valori. From him it passed into the possession of the Palazzo Montalvo in Borgo degli Albizzi, in Florence. About 1898 an antiquary, named Volterra, in Florence, gained possession of it, and from him it passed into the hands of Mr. Linton, the present owner.

Professor Milani points out in the article referred to that the statue is probably a Roman copy of a Greek original, and that it bears striking resemblance to a bronze statuette on a Roman fibula which belongs to the period of the Republic. He further states that an analysis of a head in the possession of Lord Leaconfield in London shows certain characteristics in common with this head, and suggests a Praxitelean origin or style. That the marble of this statue is Pentelic or Parian, Professor Milani is inclined to doubt.

It seems strange that our American archæologists should not have recalled or known of this publication of the statue by the Florentine scholar. It was brought to my attention in a conversation with Professor Milani, who at once recognized the resemblance between the photograph of the statue, which I had brought from New York, and his own reproduction some five years ago.—Yours very truly,

MARTIN L. D'OOGE.

ATHENS, April 21, 1905.

Notes.

Shortly forthcoming from Macmillan Co. are 'A Wanderer in Holland,' by E. V. Lucas; 'Norway,' illustrated, by Nico and Beatrix Jungman; and 'How to Know Wild Fruits,' by Maude Gridley Peterson.

A group of essays, 'The Life Worth Living,' by Thomas Dixon, jr., and 'Fairy Tales Every Child Should Know,' edited by Hamilton W. Mabie, are announced by Doubleday, Page & Co.

James Pott & Co. announce 'To-day on the Nile,' by H. W. Dunning; 'The Ruined Abbeys of Great Britain,' by Ralph Adams Cram; and 'The Japanese Spirit,' by Okakura-Yoshisaburo.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. undertake a number of monographs "dealing with the origin and development of a single literary *genre*," *e. g.*, 'The Ballad,' by Professor Gummere; 'The Novel,' by Bliss Perry; 'The Lyric,' by Prof. F. E. Schelling; 'The Short Story,' by Prof. W. M. Hart; 'The Essay,' by Ferris Greenslet, etc., etc. A bibliography will accompany each treatise.

A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, publish this month 'The Interdependence of the Arts of Design,' by Russell Sturgis; 'A Selection from the Great English Poets,' by Sherwin Cody; and 'Iowa: The First Free State in the Louisiana Purchase.'

A number of British amateurs have undertaken the task of reproducing notable drawings of the Renaissance, and, claiming the patronage of one of the earliest and greatest collectors in this kind, call themselves the Vasari Society. Mr. Sidney Colvin has accepted the chairmanship, and, appropriately, the first year's publications will be taken from the British Museum drawings, of which he is keeper. In this first instalment we shall have Pisanello, Jacopo Bellini, Piero di Cosimo, Leonardo, Titian, Timoteo Viti, Hans Holbein, and Guardi, among others. The intention is not to compete in fields covered by similar publishing clubs, like the Dürer Society or the Arundel. Collotype will be the medium of reproduction, and, wherever it seems possible or desirable, the original colors will be followed. Drawings of 10x12 inches or less will be collotyped in exact scale. The annual subscription is $5, which may be sent to the Honorary Secretary, G. F. Hill, 10 Kensington Gardens, London, S. W.

The Scribners have reissued Mrs. Burton-Brown's 'Recent Excavations in the Roman Forum' in a cheaper form, adapted for the pocket. The preface by Comm. Boni is now omitted, and the author of the book has availed herself of the opportunity to make such brief changes and additions as were necessary in order to extend her account over the work of 1904. A comparison with the first edition shows also that the wording has frequently been improved, and correction made of a number of misprints and other errors, such as we noted in our mention of the book upon its first appearance, a year ago. There is yet something to be done in the same direction.

The demand for Dr. W. Cunningham's 'Growth of English Industry and Commerce during the Early and Middle Ages' (Cambridge [Eng.]: University Press; New York: Macmillan) has warranted a fourth edition of volume i. of this instructive work, an invaluable companion to the political history of the period. We greeted the third edition in 1896. The revision has been mostly in matters of detail. Novel features are an appendix on the Florentine wool trade, a map of a normal virgate or yardland in the Hitchin common fields, and a frontispiece photograph of the Clothall fields, showing open fields and "balks." The present effort in England to check immigration *en gros* of undesirable needy foreigners contrasts with the immigration of alien craftsmen in Norman and Angevin times as exhibited in appendices E and F ("Protection of Native Industries").

The 'History of the United States from 986 to 1905,' by Thomas Wentworth Higginson and William MacDonald (Harpers), is mainly a continuation of Mr. Higginson's 'A Larger History of the United States of America to the Close of President Jackson's Administration.' The preface speaks of "revision"; but the revision is apparently confined to the recasting of phrases. Six new chapters have been added, bringing the story down to the present. Externally these chapters conform to the earlier ones, but the treatment is less partial, and they reflect present scholarship much better. The illustrations are numerous; many of those from the earlier work have been excluded, however, and a number of new ones added.

A second edition of 'The United States under the Constitution,' by C. Stuart Patterson (Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.), is, the author says, "to a great extent a new book." The first edition, which appeared in 1888, has been not only revised, but "largely rewritten." The author's work is reinforced by notes and references to additional authorities by Robert P. Reeder. It is a compact treatise on constitutional construction under our system, and brings the subject down to the latest dates—those of the "Insular" cases and the Northern Securities merger. The subject is one of the most difficult in the law, and if anybody were equal to the task of developing a consistent theory from the cases, the author might claim the distinction.

With Nuttall's 'Journal of Travels into the Arkansas Territory during the Year 1819' (1821), and James's 'Account of an Expedition [Long's] from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains,' 1819, 1820 (1823), Mr. Thwaites's 'Early Western Travels' (Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co.) revert to standard works depicting wilder scenes, the haunts of the aborigines. Both are lithographically illustrated. Of Long's expedition we have volume one, three more being in reserve. Of an Iowa chief, we read on page 266: "We showed him our books of engravings, with which he was highly pleased. The Indians, almost all of them, delight to look over engravings, particularly those which represent animals; they are not soon fatigued when employed in this way."

The fourth volume of Mr. Thwaites's admirable edition of the 'Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition' (Dodd, Mead & Co.) finishes, in the double narrative, with the monotonous winter sojourn at Fort Clatsop, and introduces the arduous return journey. Fort life was favorable to natural-history description, which quite outbulks the narrative of petty events, and is constantly illustrated by Clark's skilful pencil on the large and on the small scale, as shown in facsimiles. On resuming the march, the leaders' medicinal knowledge availed more than force or "magic" to procure favors of the reluctant "nations" encountered.

Dodd, Mead & Co. meet a presumed demand with a little book for pouch or pocket, 'My Automobile: A Handy Record.' It consists one-half of blank pages, for sketches of the several tours according to an engraved example, but has pages for a photograph of the vehicle, a description of it, and a list of repair stations, besides the Records proper. There is a pocket in the cover for a map. Companionable with this is a smaller 'New

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

York Official Automobile Register and Tourists' Guide,' for 1905, a new venture. It contains the official registry of automobiles from 1 to 16,154; an alphabetic local guide with indication of hotels and communications; forty-one measured routes in detail; lists of associations; customs regulations; supply and repair shops; and New York automobile legislation. It is issued by the Hall Publishing Co., No. 150 Nassau Street.

Mr. William T. Comstock, No. 23 Warren Street, sends us the sixth annual edition of his 'Architects' Directory and Specification Index,' for 1904-5. The novel feature is the inclusion of landscape and naval architects—numerically of about equal strength. The specification index is to manufactured materials and equipment of all kinds.

From these small volumes we pass to the mammoth 'Knauer's Manufacturers of the United States,' now in its fifth issue (New York: Manufacturers' Red-Book Publishing Co.). This is a mine of information and direction for articles and trades and manufacturers and exporters, filling more than 2,300 quarto pages. The number of manufacturers alphabetically listed and classified is nearly 514,000.

E. P. Powell's 'The Orchard and Fruit-garden' (McClure, Phillips & Co.) covers a very wide range of cultivated plants, taking in not only our fruits of temperate climates, but also dates, olives, pineapples, bananas, and a few other tropical productions. The illustrations are for the most part good and are well chosen, and the practical directions are generally judicious. The manual ought to be of considerable assistance to the large class of amateurs who are fond of watching their gardens in process of formation. There are many people who learn a foreign language much more readily from a dozen elementary manuals than from one well conned. In all probability, every amateur who uses this book will have also at hand a shelf filled with the excellent modern works on fruits and fruit-culture, and perhaps either the English or American 'Cyclopædia of Horticulture.' This book is well worth a place on that shelf.

The very handsome edition of the 'Works of Charles and Mary Lamb,' edited by Mr. E. V. Lucas (G. P. Putnam's Sons), several volumes of which have already received notice in these columns, is now brought near completion by the publication of two volumes of correspondence. A Life of Lamb, in preparation, will complete a work for which every lover of Elia will thank the accomplished editor. This correspondence is to a large extent new to the public. It comprises the letters of Mary Lamb, correspondence with the Wordsworth family and the Moxons, with many other pieces of great interest never before published. The letters bring the real living Lamb before us as nothing else could do. In his essays and other writings, spontaneous as they seem, there is always the literary touch, the consciousness of the public eye; but here we have the mood of the hour, the whim of the moment—things that he would never have said if he had thought twice, and things of which he would never have thought if he had tried to think of them. Perhaps no single friend could have known him as well as the reader who here takes the place of all his friends. The editor has used extraordinary pains to make clear the innumerable allusions to persons and things well known to the correspondents, but unknown to us—a task the labor of which no one who has not undertaken the like can possibly appreciate. The illustrations, as in the preceding volumes, are excellent and full of interest.

In a little volume called 'N-Rays' (Longmans, Green & Co.), Mr. J. Garcin has shown his French tact in book-making by simply translating Blondlot's papers just as they stand in the *Comptes-rendus*, which gives the book a life and interest that no literary make-up could ever impart. The N-rays, so called from the town of Nancy, in whose university M. Blondlot is professor, are simply light-rays; but they can scarcely be described as ordinary light, since (unless there is a misprint of cm. for mm.) they can be detected after passing through a thickness of over two feet of metallic copper. They are ultra-violet rays. An ordinary eye with an ordinary spectroscope can hardly (without fluorescence) perceive any light of lesser wave-length than 400 micro-microns. (A micro-micron is a thousandth of a micron, and a micron is a thousandth of a millimeter.) About eighteen months ago the Smithsonian Institution published a research by Dr. Victor Schumann, showing that by replacing the glass lenses and prism of a spectroscope with lenses and prism of fluor-spar, and by exhausting the air to a high vacuum, the spectrum of hydrogen could be photographed as high (*i. e.*, to as short a wave-length) as 100 micro-microns. Long before that point is reached, air has become absolutely opaque, even in layers a hundredth of an inch thick or less; so that not a scintilla of such light reaches us from the sun. But now these new N-rays, whose wave-lengths range over more than two octaves, from 18 down to 3 micro-microns, pass through air with perfect ease, and are observed by Blondlot with a prism and lenses of metallic aluminium. They are found in sunlight and in various artificial lights. They are absolutely cut off by the thinnest film of pure water, but pass through it readily if a little (even a very little) table salt be dissolved in the water; and they are faintly perceptible to a good eye if it be reinforced by placing behind it an artist's power of seeing without looking. The means of experimentation may be reduced to extreme simplicity, and all that is requisite for it is actually bound up in the volume—the instrument itself, we mean. These rays ought to become the rage.

Students of the American Revolution will be interested in the pamphlet recently published by the Library of Congress under the title 'Some Papers Laid before the Continental Congress, 1775.' The papers here published are: The Declaration on Taking Arms, July 6, 1775; Franklin's Articles of Confederation, July 21, 1775; Reports on the Trade of America, July 21, October 2, and October 13, 1775; Report on Lord North's motion, and reports on the Committees on Recess and Unfinished Business. The value of the pamphlet lies principally in the care which has been taken to show the evolution of the final document in each case from the first draft through the intermediate forms. It is much to be hoped that the Library of Congress may be able to increase its activity in this kind of work very greatly in the future.

We have received No. 1 of Papers and Proceedings of the three-year-old Bergen County (N. J.) Historical Society, a modest publication, containing, among other matter, Mr. W. A. Linn's researches concerning Baron Steuben's connection with Hackensack. This serious and solid study makes all the more regrettable a grave defect in Col. W. D. Snow's Report of the Committee on Colonial and Revolutionary History and Historical Places. The reporter goes out of his way to give fresh currency to a manifestly fraudulent letter attributed to Cotton Mather, concerning a threatened arrival of Quakers at Boston by sea, and the bloodthirsty measures he records and approves for heading off the calamity. This document, condemnable by its style, is a condensation of one that first appeared in the Easton (Pa.) *Argus* of April 28, 1870. It has been exposed again and again as a complete and palpable forgery. At the date of the letter (September 15, 1682), Cotton Mather was a youth of nineteen, an age ill fitted to engage in such piracy. The second number of the above Society's Proceedings should contain a proclamation of the truth in this matter.

The annual report of the Providence Public Library, the twenty-seventh of its veteran librarian, Mr. W. E. Foster, shows steady development and growth in every branch. The larger use of it did not come about by the simple means of multiplying popular books. The accessions of fiction were only 393 volumes out of a total of 5,326, and the fiction circulation was the lowest in the history of the Library, 53.82. An instance of the successful way in which the valuable contents are brought to the knowledge of readers is the alphabetical index of more than 500 references to works on "civic art" prepared in connection with an exhibit on that subject. The industrial, as well as the educational, interests of the city are cared for, and the use of the industrial collection increased 20 per cent. last year, while designers of jewelry and silverware are constantly employed in the Art alcoves. The total number of volumes in the Library is 115,349; or, if the "deposited" collections be included, 133,000.

Mr. Goldwin Smith's presidential address, as read to the American Historical Association last December in Chicago, is given in full in the *American Historical Review* for April. It is in general an argument for a philosophy, as opposed to a science, of history, and is strewn with many illuminating sentences. Mr. Smith had searched our latter-day juvenile text-books in American history with an eye to their fostering anti-British sentiment. He found this greatly diminished. The books were not rancorous, but dry. "For writing children's books special genius is required." He would "emphatically acknowledge Carlyle's greatness as a teacher of history. In picturesqueness he has hardly a peer. . . . I would venture to commend [his 'French Revolution'] as a valuable training in its way for the historic sense." "In the sentiment and style of Mommsen's 'History of Rome' we perceive Germany passing from the metaphysical to the militant, and hear the tramp of the German armies marching on Paris." "Through all this, mankind, or at least the leading members of the race, have been struggling onward to social, moral, perhaps spiritual life. Are things tending to

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a result answerable to the long preparation, . . . or will the end of all be the physical catastrophe which science tells us must close the existence of the material scene? That question not even a 'Cambridge Modern History' attempts to answer."

The results of the National Antarctic Expedition are summarized in the *Geographical Journal* for April by its leaders. Capt. Scott dwells chiefly upon the ice-problems, his most interesting points being the evidences that the great ice-barrier is afloat and that the glaciers are dwindling, or, in other words, that the vast ice-formations are not the result of present-day conditions, but are the rapidly wasting remnants of a former age. Mr. Ferrar describes the physical geography of the region, and Lieut. Royds the meteorology of the winter quarters of the *Discovery*, with some incidental graphic details of the company's life. The rehearsals of the entertainments, the concerts, theatricals, negro minstrelsy, were in a hut, and "as in this palace of varieties there was invariably a temperature of —20 degrees and below during the time we were rehearsing, it was no great pleasure playing the piano." There are also papers on the distribution of seals and birds, and on the biological collections. A review, by Mr. R. N. Hall, of his eight years' researches in the ancient ruins in Rhodesia more than confirms the earlier reports of their magnitude and the architectural skill of their builders. The Zimbabwe temple is now generally admitted to be the finest and best preserved example of a Nature-worshipping shrine known to the world. Capt. Rawling narrates the principal facts of his expedition in Western Tibet, and the Rev. H. S. Cronin contributes a study of Ptolemy's map of Asia Minor with a view to discover his method of construction. An interesting and valuable feature of this issue is the large number of photographic illustrations.

Lord Cromer's annual report on Egypt, just published, is largely occupied with a discussion of the needed reforms in the Capitulations and Mixed Tribunals. In his chapter upon the Sudan, he calls attention to the rise in six years of the revenue from $40,000 (£8,000) to nearly $3,000,000 (£576,000), the result, he believes, of a policy of low taxation. Of this in such countries as Egypt and the Sudan he has been the persistent advocate during the whole of his administrative career. He holds that it brings tranquillity in its train; that it is an essential to steady and continuous moral and material improvement. Expenditures on objects, however desirable in themselves, should be postponed rather than that the principle of maintaining taxes at a low figure should be infringed. Egypt has now passed out of the first stage of development, and the Sudan is rapidly approaching the time when there can be an increase of expenditure, in order to carry out various reforms and improvements. An indication of the progress in Egypt is the interest taken in these reports, which Lord Cromer endeavors to render a means of political education to the Egyptians themselves. They are now eagerly read and discussed in the native schools and colleges, and the report of last year was translated into Arabic by one of the principal native journals.

The library of Michael Bernays, late professor of German literature at Munich, has recently been presented to the University of Chicago. As Bernays worked entirely from the comparative point of view, and specialized in the eighteenth century, his collection, which consists of some 9,000 volumes, is rich in original editions of Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, Wieland, Herder, Haller, Bodmer, Breitinger, etc.; Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, Marivaux, etc.; Metastasio, Alfieri, Gozzi, etc. It further contains many valuable German periodicals of this epoch, and an important collection of the works of Dante, Petrarch, Tasso, Ariosto, etc.

—The May *Scribner's*, in response to the suggestions of the season, puts its emphasis largely on out-door topics. Its best work in illustration is a series of eight photographs taken by Dwight L. Elmendorf at the edge of the Grand Cañon and printed in tint. (The old *Scribner's Monthly*, it will be recalled, was the first of the magazines to present the remarkable features of the Grand Cañon to the reading public.) A comparison of these photographs with the illustrations which accompanied Major Powell's description of the Cañon, impressively discloses the progress which a few decades have seen both in nature photography and in its application to magazine illustration. Connolly's rather harrowing sea story, "Dory-Mates," taxes belief in the possibility of a sailor lost at sea in a dory rowing steadily for six days and nights, his hands frozen fast to the oars during the last third of that time and his dory-mate lying frozen to death in the stern. Prof. George P. Fisher contributes his recollections of a visit to Washington during the Compromise debate of 1850, digressing into a defence not exactly of Webster's position in that debate, but of the integrity of the motives which led him to take that position.

—At length there is a prospect that within a few years we shall be provided with that much-needed book, a lexicon, which shall also be a complete index, to the poems of Virgil. The Yale doctoral dissertation of Dr. M. C. Wetmore, called 'The Plan and Scope of a Vergil Lexicon' (New Haven), defines the principles in accordance with which he is preparing such a work, and illustrates these principles by specimen articles in which ten different words are fully treated: six substantives, one adjective, two verbs, and one preposition. These are submitted to the consideration of scholars, whose criticisms and suggestions are invited by the author. It may be said at once, however, that, guided as he has been by the advice of Professors Morris and Oertel, he has developed a plan which must meet with general approval; above all, scholars will welcome his decision to make the treatment of each word formal in its arrangement rather than logical, thus leaving as little room as possible for the debatable ground of subjective interpretation. This arrangement commends itself in all the specimen articles, unless possibly in the case of the preposition, which is *ab*. Here the arrangement of the prepositional combinations according to the dependent word rather than according to that by which the preposition is introduced, seems to us of very dubious advantage over the usual method. For the rest, our strictures are confined to small details. Under *fluvius*, on page 26, what is the principle on which the ablatives are arranged? Under the usage of *video*, the first section is perhaps superfluous, especially in view of Æn. x., 790, which is classified under the third section. On page 116, the heading of the eighth section is inconsistent with that of the ninth and following sections; it should read, "With one object and a predicate." The word "after" in such expressions as "dative after verbs," "after adjectives," and the like, we hope will be abandoned altogether. Usually and more correctly the word "with" is employed by Dr. Wetmore. A certain number of Germanisms disfigure the treatise, such as "time nouns," "the *videre* article," and indeed its very title, "Vergil Lexicon." Such things are growing too common in the writings of our younger scholars.

—Finally, we suggest that Dr. Wetmore should, before he begins to print, consider carefully a scheme of typographical devices which will save the eyes and the time of those who are to use his book. We understand, of course, that his specimens are not printed in the form in which they will ultimately appear; at present they are set up with an extravagance of space which actually obscures what ought to be made perfectly clear. He must, for instance, decide what use is to be made of italics, and state somewhere exactly what his usage is. Shall the word under treatment always be italicized? or shall italics be employed for the word which introduces it? or shall they be reserved for variants? In his specimens he seems to be governed by no rules in this matter. It is probable, also, that full-faced type may advantageously be employed to draw attention to certain specified details. The absolute neglect of the science of typography in the new Latin Thesaurus is a dreadful warning to all who are planning lexicons of any kind. We expect better things of Dr. Wetmore, who shows himself well qualified for the useful work which he has undertaken.

—Literature in themselves, though not primarily so intended, the Psalms have called into being a huge literature—or what may be called thus by courtesy—in many tongues. They have been the occasion of learned treatises and "elegant" essays beyond numbering, though perhaps not of many works at once elegant and learned. Dry-as-dust commentaries have been written on them, and fervent appeals to the emotions they so readily arouse. If the theme can be held to admit new treatment, Mr. Rowland E. Prothero has done that surprising thing in 'The Psalms in Human Life' (London: Murray). With skill, sympathy, and infinite patience he has traced the influence of this great hymnary upon successive generations, from Origen to our day. The list of his "Principal Authorities" (in Appendix A) covers eighteen pages, and includes well over 300 books cited; yet his touch is as far as possible from pedantry. He combines research with popularity, and the many who will use his volume may be instructed as well as edified. He can quote from Byron and Borgia, from such perfunctory pietists as Queen Elizabeth and Henri IV. The hand of the scholar, the man of letters and of modern ideas is visible throughout; that of Dean Stanley's biographer may be seen in his rapid glance at the bigotries of Past or Present. Thus: "To men of Luther's temper, leaders of

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the New Learning were cowardly palterers with truth. He denounced Erasmus as 'a very Caiaphas,' and . . . prayed for a curse" upon him; "to him also Sir Thomas More appeared 'a cruel tyrant.' Yet here again the Psalms were common ground." And as to the Boers: "Treachery, guile, cruelty . . . are not inconsistent with religious sincerity, when minds of a peculiar type and training are imbued with the spirit of the Old Testament, or convinced that they are fighting the Lord's battle against His enemies." The book was first printed at the end of 1903, and has been much praised by the British press, which cordially recognizes its eloquence, insight, erudition, feeling, interest, and impressiveness. It has been slow in reaching America, where it can hardly be less valued. A second appendix, "to the use of particular psalms," makes it easily available for reference. There is also a good general index.

—Mr. Lang's talent for threading the mazes of the marvellous is never permitted for any length of time to fust in him unused. His latest volume, entitled 'Historical Mysteries' (Longmans), contains fourteen articles, almost all of which have appeared during the past year in the *Cornhill Magazine*. Spain is placed under contribution for "The Murder of Escovedo"; Germany, for "The Mystery of Kaspar Hauser"; France, for "The Chevalier d'Éon," and three other papers; while the remainder of the subjects are chiefly connected with Great Britain. In the case of the Gowrie Conspiracy, Mr. Lang compacts into a short article a story which elsewhere he has made to fill out a whole book. "The Case of Alan Breck" will interest lovers of Stevenson, taking them back, as it does, to 'Kidnapped' and the murder of Glenure. Subjects like "The Murder of Escovedo" and "The Cardinal's Necklace" have received such illumination from Major Hume and M. Funck-Brentano that few novelties are left for Mr. Lang, save here and there in point of theory—since he is always willing to offer a solution of his own. But in "The Campden Mystery" he has the field more fully to himself. Here the circumstances are decidedly unusual. "The ordinary historical mystery," says Mr. Lang, "is at least so far clear that one or other of two solutions must be right, if we only knew which. Perkin Warbeck was the rightful king, or he was an impostor. . . . The Man in the Iron Mask was *certainly* either Mattioli or Eustache Dauger. James VI. conspired against Gowrie, or Gowrie conspired against James VI., and so on. There is reason in human nature at the back of these puzzles. But at the back of the 'Campden Mystery' there is not a glimmer of reason or of sane human nature, except on one hypothesis, which I shall offer." In 1660 a certain William Harrison, living in Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, disappeared under circumstances which suggested foul play. Almost immediately afterwards his servant, John Perry, laid an accusation against his own mother and brother, who, with himself, were presently hanged for murder. Two years later Harrison returned with a cock-and-bull story of having been abducted by three horsemen, carried by them on their steeds to Deal, and shipped off to Smyrna, where he was sold as a slave. Considering that Harrison was seventy years of age when the abduction took place, he would hardly have been good booty for kidnappers. Altogether, it is a very pretty mystery, and furnishes Mr. Lang with the most novel subject that is treated in this volume.

—Prof. Ernst von Halle of the University of Berlin, known to American readers by his work on 'Trusts,' published about ten years ago, is the editor of a volume of nearly 800 pages, with the formidable title, 'Amerika, seine Bedeutung für die Weltwirthschaft und seine wirthschaftlichen Beziehungen zu Deutschland, in Sonderheit Hamburg' (Hamburger Börsenhalle). As its name implies, the book is intended to set forth the commercial importance of the American continent, and it necessarily devotes much space to discussing the question of our competition in European markets, which has almost become a nightmare in the European and especially in the German business world. More than a dozen writers contribute the various chapters. Nearly one-half of the volume is devoted to the United States, forty pages being taken up with an article on our banking system, by Professor Emery of Yale. Of course, there is a chapter on our Trusts, treating first of Trusts in general, and then giving an account, derived from the most recent literature, of the six leading ones, the Standard Oil Company, the Steel Corporation, the Tobacco Company, the Amalgamated Copper Company, the Smelting and Refining Company, and the Sugar Refining Company. The chapter on our Railroads and Navigation Systems is by Dr. Alfred von der Leyen, son-in-law of Friedrich Kapp; and the author of two works on American railroads. The closing article is on the Panama Canal and its importance for the commerce of the world. There are numerous illustrations, mostly portraits, embracing the Presidents of all the American States, labor leaders, and other heroes of the press; also a large folding-sheet, giving the pictures of more than a hundred of the most frequently talked-about Wall Street magnates. These pictures remind one of the plate, 'The Apollo of Syracuse and the Self-Made Man,' inserted by Ruskin at page 131 of his own edition of 'Aratra Pentelici.' A valuable feature of the book consists in the bibliographies appended to the several divisions, and a word of praise should be said of the two indices. Altogether, this work can be recommended as a useful compendium of the latest accessible facts concerning American material and economic interests.

—The Schiller centennial is bringing forth in Germany the usual number of reprints, new editions, facsimile reproductions, and similar anniversary contributions. Among a good deal of this sort that is only curious or of interest exclusively to the antiquarian, there are a few publications of more general import. Professor Witkowski publishes, from a copy by Schiller's sister Christophine, a hitherto unknown version of the earliest poetic effusion of the fourteen-year-old boy, a hymn to the sun, entitled "Aufgang der Sonne," in rhapsodic Klopstockian manner. Dr. H. G. Gräf of Weimar has edited, for private circulation, an unpublished memorandum, by Caroline von Wolzogen, about Schiller's last days, the most significant passage of which reads: "On the last morning of his life he lifted himself up repeatedly, gazed with a noble expression upward, as though he had collected all his strength, and said several times: *Judex*." Finally, Professor Bernhard Suphan, the director of the Goethe-Schiller Archiv at Weimar, publishes in the *Schriften der Goethe-Gesellschaft* facsimile reproductions of three important manuscripts: Schiller's own copy of "Die Huldigung der Künste," which he presented to the Grand Duchess Maria Paulowna; Marfa's monologue in "Demetrius," probably the last lines that Schiller wrote; and the original version of Goethe's 'Epilog zu Schiller's Glocke.' Each of these documents Professor Suphan accompanies with minute and careful, one might almost say loving, studies of their personal and literary relations, thus giving a truly worthy tribute to the memory of those days, a hundred years ago, when Goethe and Schiller, as one spiritual entity, stood for the highest ideals of life.

THE ANNALS OF AN AUSTRALIAN COLONY.

A History of the Colony of Victoria, from its Discovery to its Absorption into the Commonwealth of Australia. In two volumes. By Henry Gyles Turner, Fellow of the London Institute of Bankers. Longmans, Green & Co. 1904.

The self-governing colonies of Britain are among the most interesting political creations of the modern world, and well deserve to have their history written. No history composed in our own days can be final—not so much because the materials are still unpublished (for in these new and popularly governed communities pretty nearly all the important data are soon given to the world), as because we are still too near to the events, many of which can be judged only by consequences that are still unborn. It is well, however, that these events should be forthwith recorded and described by men who have actually witnessed them; men who know the sentiments which they evoked at the time; men who can give us that "contemporary's view" which we often long to have more fully given in the chronicles of distant times, when few wrote, and when most who did write confined themselves to a bare enumeration of facts. The most interesting, if not always the most permanently valuable, histories are those which have been produced during the period described, or so soon after it that the impressions made by men and deeds have not lost their freshness.

Mr. Turner, the author of this book, tells us that he has lived in Victoria for half a century—that is to say, during the whole period for which the colony has enjoyed responsible self-government. He is, therefore, a first-hand witness for the longer and more important part of the whole life of the colony. That life began, in one sense, with the first settlement at Port Phillip in A. D. 1835; in another, with the separation from New South Wales in 1850; in a third, with the new constitution in which full responsible government was granted, by a statute of the British Parliament, in 1855. He has known most of the leading men who have figured in Victorian politics. He has watched their struggles and suffered, like others, by their blunders. He modestly disclaims the title of a scientific historian;

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and, though he writes of what he has himself seen and noted, he is certainly not a Thucydides, nor even a Guicciardini, or a Clarendon, or a Burnet, or a Gabriel Hanotaux. He writes none the worse for being entirely unpretentious in manner and style. He is plain, straightforward, with no literary graces, but making his meaning clear, and free from repetition or prolixity. He gives us a good, level narrative which recalls that of another better-known colonial historian, Dr. Theal, who has written so fully regarding South Africa. Without any great dramatic quality, he nevertheless succeeds in giving a pretty fair notion of the leading personages that have figured in Victoria. The portraits are not elaborate. They do not bring the men vividly before us. They are not delicately shaded. But they are sufficient to show the kind of people that come to the top in colonial politics, the kind of gifts that gain, or retain, the admiration or the confidence or the respect—things which do not necessarily go together—of the average voter. Neither is Mr. Turner a philosophic historian. His reflections are sensible, but not profound. He seldom tries to pierce beneath the surface and examine either the general causes that were giving their color to the public life of the colony, or the results upon Australian character of the almost incessant political struggles of half a century, during which a whole new generation has risen up and grasped the helm. He does not seem to know much of the politics of other democratic countries; at any rate, he scarcely ever refers to the phenomena of England and never to those of the United States or France or Switzerland. Still, he has presented us with a solid, useful book, in which those who desire to compare the working of democratic institutions in Australia with those working in America will find much suggestive matter. Such a reader will be struck by the great difference which the adoption of the British system of so-called colonial government has made—how it has caused constant changes of administration and parliamentary crises, and how much less there seems to be in Australia than in America of a regular party organization. Australian statesmen seem to be constantly forming new combinations by which to create and support new ministries, and they are very little hampered in their measures by any such restrictions as State constitutions, and the courts which interpret constitutions, impose on State Legislatures in America. In his references to the men who figure prominently in the narrative, Mr. Turner sometimes excites a slight suspicion of partisanship by the rather sneering tone he adopts towards the objects of his disapproval, such as Sir Charles Gavan Duffy and Sir Graham Berry. Yet he does not appear to be unfair in his statement of facts. It is only in the way of putting things that he departs a little from the attitude fit to be maintained by an historian who desires to be read in a distant future.

Among these men there are several who are remarkable, but none of the first order of ability for practical success—that is to say, none who combined in high measure the gifts of the parliamentary leader with the gifts of the constructive statesman. Two of the most eminent were Irishmen, first, Sir C. Gavan Duffy, who began his career as one of the Young Ireland party in the later days of O'Connell, though he belonged not to O'Connell's so-called "Moral Force" party, but to the "Physical Force" section of William Smith O'Brien, Thomas Meagher, and John Mitchel. Convicted of treason in Ireland, he lived to be prime minister of Victoria, and afterwards Speaker of the House, and to receive a knighthood from his old enemy, the British Government. Mr. Turner dislikes him, and he doubtless had some of the faults which are associated in Australia as well as in America with the name of "politician." But he was a man of untarnished integrity, a sincere Irish patriot, and personally worthy of respect through the whole of a very long life. The other prominent Irishman, Mr. George Higinbotham, possessed more brilliant gifts, for he was a powerful and impassioned speaker. He was not only a conscientious but a singularly disinterested man, and he won and retained the confidence of the Victorians. But he was a little too uncompromising or idealistic for practical politics, and ultimately quitted that arena, ending his career as chief justice of the colony, and always refusing to receive a title. The best type of the "man-of-business statesman" presented to us is Mr. Service, a Scotchman by origin, clear-headed, practical, independent, upright. His continued influence with the citizens speaks well for their appreciation of these sterling qualities. Against him may be set the figure of Sir Graham Berry, who appears in these pages as the typical demagogue, a sort of Australian Cleon, a strong man, half-educated, and ignorant of economics, rough but vigorous in speech, with a great power of exciting enthusiasm; shifty, adroit, ready to play down to any popular sentiment; unscrupulous in his methods, but free, so far as we gather from Mr. Turner's unfriendly pages, from any taint of personal corruption. He was an Englishman born, and indeed nearly all the men whose careers are described in these volumes were of British birth. It is only towards the end of the narrative that we meet with persons, who, like Mr. Alfred Deakin, recently prime minister of the Australian Commonwealth, and one of the most attractive figures in Australian politics, are thorough Australians, redolent of the new soil.

One is naturally inclined to compare these men, who have given its character to the political life of Australia, and have now built up the new Federal Commonwealth on lines resembling those of the Federal system of the United States, with the creators of the American Constitution. There is of course a great difference between the ideas and habits of thought of the eighteenth century as we see them in Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, Gouverneur Morris, Roger Sherman, John Adams, James Wilson, Alexander Hamilton, and the rest of that remarkable group, and the ideas and conditions of the end of the nineteenth century. That difference is too obvious to need comment. But when we compare the intellectual quality of the two sets of men, we are struck by the smaller stature of these Australians. Victoria, to be sure, is only one colony. In order to have a proper "stock-taking" of the total brain-power of the country, we should have to include four other communities—New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania. Yet the result of including these, with such capable men as Sir Samuel Griffith from Queensland, Sir Henry Parkes and Mr. Reid and Mr. Barton from New South Wales, would not materially affect the judgment to be passed. The great Americans of the Convention of 1787 strike us as being of a superior order, with wider and deeper thoughts and a larger vision. An Australian may reply that the generation to which Jefferson and Hamilton belonged was quite exceptional, and has perhaps no parallel in the subsequent history of the United States, as perhaps the generation of Edmund Burke, Charles James Fox, and William Pitt has never been quite equalled in the subsequent history of England. Still, the fact remains, and will, we think, strike every one who reads this history, that there is something lacking to the public life of Australia which was present in that of the American States in the first two generations after the Declaration of Independence.

In the earliest days of the colony of Victoria, after responsible government had been conferred upon it by the British Parliament, the questions which chiefly occupied and agitated it were connected with the discovery and working of gold, which drew a vast and disorderly crowd of diggers into the country. There were also some disturbances, caused by the proximity of the convicts whom the mother country had unwisely sent to Tasmania (for Victoria herself had not been a penal settlement). Presently, when these troubles were over and gold mining had become a settled industry, carried on by large companies, other controversies emerged which lasted longer. One of these turned upon the occupation of the land, and the claims of the classes respectively called "squatters" (the large holders) and "free selectors." Another, still more important, raged round the fiscal policy of the colony. The early tariffs had been on few articles, and moderate in amount. They were tariffs for revenue; and, in a new country, duties on imports furnish the easiest way of raising revenue. But, in 1865, protective tariffs were recommended to the workingmen as certain to provide for them more work and better wages, because the articles which had up till then been imported into Victoria would thenceforward be made in Victoria, and would supply work to her workers. The workingmen were caught by these proposals, advocated with declamatory eloquence by Graham Berry. Protection was carried, and it has held its ground in Victoria ever since, though often assailed in the Legislature and at elections. According to Mr. Turner, it has proved pernicious, and has wholly retarded the progress of the colony. *Post hoc, ergo propter hoc* is the easiest, and is, therefore, apt to be the most frequently used and the most frequently fallacious, of all sorts of inference. Still, the facts and figures he gives do seem to bear out his conclusion, especially when they are compared with the parallel facts and figures supplied by the bordering colony of New South Wales.

"In 1866, when the first protective duties were levied, the population of Victoria exceeded that of New South Wales by 200,000. Thirty years later it had fallen nearly that number behind the mother colony [New South Wales], though an unhealthy congestion of the people in Melbourne retained for that city a larger population than Sydney [the capital of New South Wales]. In 1866 the area under crop in Victoria was

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

already 600,000 acres, being just double that of New South Wales. By 1900, according to Coghlan's statistics, the area in the latter colony had grown to 2,400,000 acres, against 3,100,000 in Victoria. "When it is remembered that both soil and climate are in the Southern colony [Victoria] immeasurably superior, that it suffers less from droughts, and that the producers are not handicapped by the great distances from market which burden the New South Wales farmer, it is evident that some malign influence must have retarded the growth of this main factor in a country's prosperity. To some extent it was due to want of labor, which had been diverted into more artificial channels. It was, of course, also affected by burdensome duties of from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. laid upon everything used in the process of cultivation. This alone induced many sturdy farmers to betake themselves later across the Murray River, and to risk the more unfavorable climatic conditions. . . . In 1866 the volume of imports and exports of Victoria was very nearly double that of New South Wales. By the end of the century it was, in round figures, £36,000,000 in Victoria as against £54,000,000 in the colony with unfettered trade. . . . A retrospect of more than a generation of protective duties would seem to show that they have not achieved the object for which they were ostensibly imposed, namely, to secure to the Victorian workman the right of manufacturing at least a large part of the goods represented by the £20,000,000 annually paid for imports. The actual increase of population in the interim will not nearly account for the figures, and the inference is that the laws of supply and demand cannot be arbitrarily superseded by any tariff legislation, although demand may be slightly circumscribed by making supply unduly costly. Meanwhile professional classes, the farmer, the miner, and the men who live on fixed salaries bear the impost in the enhanced cost of living, a few manufacturers make large profits, a number of mechanics earn good wages, and thousands of young people crowd into a gorged metropolis and earn a bare subsistence at work which teaches them nothing. Eventually, as improved machinery or periodically glutted markets drive them forth, they join the ranks of the unemployed, one of the permanent evidences of misdirected legislation" (Vol. II., pp. 350-352).

Nevertheless, Victoria still clung to her protective system till, in 1900, the creation of the new Federal Commonwealth of Australia transferred the power of fixing a tariff from the Legislature of the colony to that of the Commonwealth. The colony which adjoins Victoria on the west, South Australia, had also been latterly protectionist. (So is the colony of New Zealand.) The preponderance of protectionist sentiment has given a victory to the protective system in the Commonwealth Parliament, despite the resistance of New South Wales. There is no more singular instance in the modern world than the fiscal history of Australia presents of the power of fallacies to prevent and mislead the masses, because in Victoria it was not by the intrigues of manufacturers or for the sake of pleasing them that this high tariff on manufactured articles was imposed. The appeal was made to the masses: it was the vote of the masses that enacted the tariff.

Constitutional questions affecting the machinery of Government and the allocation of political power have played a less important part in Victoria, because she adopted, early in her career, manhood suffrage. It ultimately became, by the inclusion of women, universal suffrage. (Women now vote in all Federal elections in Australia.) However, a long struggle was waged between the popular House of the Victorian Legislature and the other house, which was elected on a more restricted franchise, limited to persons possessing a property qualification. Deadlocks and constitutional crises were the result. There are now two houses in the Federal Legislature, but both are elected on the same universal suffrage.

The general impression which a perusal of these interesting volumes conveys is not very easy to formulate. We are struck by the almost constant turmoil and by the incessant changes of administration. The average life of a Victorian ministry is given at eighteen months. Even France and the Spanish American republics do not equal this record. There is much unwisdom in legislation. There is sometimes great extravagance, sometimes great incompetence, in the management of finance. A huge debt has been accumulated. The working of the railways by the colony has resulted in a constant deficit, and the public servants have become far too numerous, and a dangerously powerful factor in the whole body of voters. In 1889 there were 31,247 persons in the public service, drawing salaries aggregating £3,452,857 (about $17,250,000); and one in every thirty-two of the entire population (then about one million) was in receipt of Government pay. Many costly experiments, not always successful, have been made in the way of setting the State to undertake work left in other countries to individual enterprise. And it is not cheering to find from Mr. Turner that about one-half of the voters do not trouble themselves to vote unless at some exceptionally exciting moment, when a vote attaining two-thirds is the limit. Nevertheless, it is to be remembered that a high level of integrity appears to be maintained, both in elections and among members of the Legislature and among officials. Elections are honestly conducted. City government is pure. Party organizations have not extinguished the freedom of the voter, though they are said to aim at turning the member into a mere delegate. The forces which make for good and for evil in government carry on a struggle in which victory is perpetually oscillating, just as it oscillates in France and in other places which we know better.

RECENT NOVELS.

The Red Cravat. By Alfred Tresidder Sheppard. Macmillan.

Return. By Alice MacGowan and Grace MacGowan Cooke. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Little Citizens. By Myra Kelly. McClure, Phillips & Co.

The Princess Passes. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson. Henry Holt & Co.

At Close Range. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Charles Scribner's Sons.

A Madcap Cruise. By Oric Bates. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

After the Divorce. By Grazia Deledda. Translated by Maria H. Lansdale. Henry Holt & Co.

The Matrimonial Bureau. By Carolyn Wells and Harry P. Taber. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Courtship of a Careful Man. By Edward Sanford Martin. Harper & Brothers.

Little Stories of Courtship. By Mary Stewart Cutting. McClure, Phillips & Co.

Mr. Sheppard has taken an excellent period for his novel, in the reign of Frederick William I. of Prussia, and an excellent subject in the levying of that army of giants who wore the red cravat that meant the King's service. The theme indicated by the title, however, is but one of the topics unfolded to the reader. Frederick William's time was one of picturesquely grotesque customs, his court a bear-garden of eccentrics, his violent personality a strong pivot for a story. The first book of the three which compose the novel concerns itself with Wusterhausen and that Baron von Gundling who was at once chamberlain and court fool, a vacillator in love, immensely learned and wholly without sense—with his understudy, Fassmann, the Saxon, the sharp adventurer whose knaveries set in motion the villanies of the plot—with the simple aristocrats and the homely, mother-witty peasantry of a Prussian village. The next book takes us to the great Michaelmas fair at Leipzig, to rub shoulders with all Europe. In this hubbub the love story begins. *She* is an English girl on her way to the Prussian court; *he* an Englishman of exceeding height. Now height was a dangerous attribute in the days when Frederick William's one extravagance was the maintenance of his giant grenadiers, and when his recruiters throughout Christendom, by fair means and foul, were gathering in the victims for a service as monotonous and inglorious as it was oppressive. To the Saxon fair, to pretty English Joan, to her unhappily tall lover, add a jealous rival, a Prussian recruiter with his kidnappers and desperadoes, for the principals of this act, which affords not a few glimpses into the publicities and privacies of a time of mighty stir abroad and a great homeliness at home. The third book minutely pictures the dreary life of the King's "spick-and-span toy soldiers," brings the career of the chamberlain-buffoon to a close among his potations and quotations, and, of course, winds up the love story with an ingeniously melodramatic turn of affairs.

The novel owes much to its setting, and, while a story of adventure, seems made upon almost new lines from its leisurely style. There is ample room and verge enough for the telling of details that indicate careful research. If they lean toward the grotesque, that is owing not to the author, but to his period. The combination of his deliberate manner with his swashbuckling theme puts him into relations with the older and the later schools of semi-historic novelists. This is a position which might precipitate an unskilful author to earth, but, to our thinking, Mr. Sheppard's merits should commend him to readers of both classes.

About the time when Frederick William was dying and bequeathing his giants to his son Frederick the Great, the colonists in Georgia under Gov. Oglethorpe were contending with the Spaniards of Florida for the possession of the coast islands, which to have lost would have been to let Spain loose upon the whole Atlantic seaboard. Out of this struggle is made the historic half of the novel 'Return.' Of this, too, it may be said that it is told in no haste, making liberal delays in the progress of the story for the sake of the story's trimmings—the times, the fashions, the manners. Georgia as it was under its great founder is a pasture relatively new in fiction. Here we see the Georgia of Oglethorpe, Georgia as a refuge for "those persons at home who had become so desperate in circumstances that they

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

could not rise and hope again without changing the scene and making trial of a different country"—the chosen home of the oppressed Protestant, of Highlander, Lowlander, and German, a colony rejecting slavery, and fighting hostile Indians with friendly ones. Oglethorpe himself moves freely through the pages, nor needs idealizing to fit easily into a romance, guardian of his people's domestic and political interests. Whitefield preaches in the open air, the battle of Bloody Marsh is fought, the massacre at Moosa painfully ends the expedition against St. Augustine, and all serves as a garnish to the love story of Mistress Diana Chaters. Jilted for her sins of flirtation by a young blood, and vowing revenge in the first chapter, she finds herself caught in a coil which is disentangled only in the last. Some of the accessory characters are among the best drawn—notably Lit, the daughter of the old Scotch ex-pirate Buccleugh. The episode of the wild stallion descended from the horses of De Soto and his roving band is admirably told. A tendency to language is occasionally in evidence, as well as an intermittent inconsistency of some language with other language. But these are imperfections not worth insisting upon in a book of fresh, wholesome romance.

Had there been Myra Kelly books a hundred and fifty years ago, how helpful the authors of these and other period-stories would have found them! Writers of historic fiction a century hence will have much specialized documentary wisdom to their hands, and no one who shall be writing of the development of Manhattan Island will venture to omit from his original sources these faithful witnesses to the early status of the Russian Jew, with revealing sidelights upon his fellow-citizen, the young son of Ireland. Studied in the embryonic stage of naturalization—not farther than the First Reader—they stand in instructive contrast with their parents, round whom still clings the atmosphere of the Old World. To forget an old world and assimilate a new is a feat of varying difficulty for varying natures. Speaking generally, little Pat chiefly hopes to be as grand as "me father, the cop." Little Izzy, while not forgetting that the fat of swine "is not fer us," yet looks beyond his parents' condition to something different for himself, and in effect is the would-be educator of his grandfathers. The first condition of solution is statement, and this Miss Kelly's stories picturesquely afford. They pile up material for the future, and are in the present prodigiously amusing.

All is grist to Mr. Hopkinson Smith's cheerfully active mill. We have seen that his Southerners can be matched by his Venetians, his Parisians, his Hollanders; they, again, by his lighthouse-keepers and bridge-builders; and these by his underdogs. For his latest gallery he tells us that he has searched 'At Close Range,' as with a magnifying glass, the secret places of many minds and hearts, with the result of confirming his theory that "at the bottom of every heart-crucible choked with life's cinders there can almost always be found a drop of gold." His optimism does not stop short of the heart of the commercial drummer, a subject far beneath the underdog for picturesqueness, one would say. But the author's point of view, that of sympathy, fun, and sentiment, and his touch, at once positive and light, carry the day. Other types are here besides, some of them already familiar, as gondoliers, Frenchmen intent on the code of honor, a modern Emersonian "Guy," who possessed the "talisman" without always making a strictly Emersonian use of it, and some altogether desirable Life-Saving Station figures. But, be the type friend, acquaintance, or stranger, each individual has found some fresh way of putting himself at the centre of an episode. Mr. Smith not only is a perennial bloomer, but he blooms doubly, in parallel lines. His sentiment is frankly old-fashioned, his catholicity wholly modern. He has the snagless style of long literary training, yet he shuns prolixity. His topics—they are whatever he sees, and he sees with multiplying glasses—overflow the limits of classification, and range to regions alike remote from the drawing-room, the wheat market, the jungle.

From the youngest and noisiest child of invention—the motor car—and the most time-honored device of romance—a device as old as Viola and Imogen—have the authors of 'The Princess Passes' constructed their new story. Aided by the scenery of Switzerland and France and by neat characterizations of men, women, and mules, and abetted by our old friends the Lightning Conductor and Molly, now his wife, it offers a front of airy and charming promise, and dances in graceful mirth down its appointed hour. If the story taxes belief, the characters are lifelike enough to satisfy any novel reader in good standing. Now the motor car eats up the Alpine road with dizzying voracity—the St. Gothard Pass at a meal, the Simplon at a gulp. Now we travel afoot with the hero, his pack mule and his Chamouni muleteer, through Alpine ways of delight. All the intoxication of mountaineering is here, from the thrill of dawn upon the snow range to the content of the omelette and the bed at the day's end. The scenery is more than described, it is conveyed. Switzerland and Savoy may be had by the most sedentary. A gay and breezy fun plays duets very prettily with much genuine enthusiasm for beauty, and makes amends for any overplus of improbability. We may be allowed to wonder where Lord Lane saw a "fading sunset, when a young moon is rising"; and we may express the hope that Molly and Jack will not again defy the law which forbids automobiles on Swiss passes.

Mr. Bates's 'Madcap Cruise' is without doubt an interesting production for a young man of twenty-two. Inherited talent and unusual opportunities of travel may account for much in the book, and we may probably thank the influence of Kipling for the wealth of nautical details. Still, after due subtraction is made, there remains a promising residuum of lively narrative and clear-cut description, written for the most part in excellent English. The story is of a young Bostonian, fresh from Harvard, who successfully pursues his lady-love to the Mediterranean in a yacht, temporarily stolen from his uncle at North Haven. His companion is another Harvard graduate, whose adventures in helping an unprincipled archæologist to smuggle treasures out of Italy provide the most exciting, if also the least probable, chapters. Hardly more credible is the irresponsible fashion in which the hero keeps back a business letter directed to his uncle, thereby unconsciously saving the uncle from ruin. But it would be captious to demand as yet from Mr. Oric Bates a highly developed plot, or much subtlety in characterization. We should rather thank him for a thoroughly wholesome, readable book, and wish him success in the literary career on which he has embarked so young.

Certainly, if the outcome of a divorce law were necessarily as gloomy as that depicted by Grazia Deledda, few would ever have been found to advocate its enactment. The authoress of 'After the Divorce' lays her scene in Sardinia of the year 1907; and, in a very attractive stage-setting, she works out a most unattractive drama. The hero, Costantino, is tried for murder and sentenced to twenty-seven years' imprisonment. At the end of three years his wife gets a divorce and marries again; but within two years more the real murderer makes a death-bed confession, and Costantino is released. The story ends as disagreeably as it began; and even when the hero and heroine are reunited in marriage, we can take no pleasure in them. Only the charm of one or two minor characters, the beautiful pictures of Sardinian scenery, and a certain powerful if sordid pathos, mitigate the general feeling of repulsion, to which the painfully literal translation also contributes. As a thing of beauty and a joy forever, the book is a failure; as a manifesto against divorce, it might be adopted by all good Catholics.

The title of 'The Matrimonial Bureau,' and its covers, which are profusely adorned with hearts and wedding-rings, are not likely to mislead the intending reader with any promise of a serious tale of lovers and the course of their affections. We have never read a more improbable tale, and not often one that so completely failed to amuse. The improbability any one might overlook, but only in consideration of being entertained. We might follow with some interest the schemes of a maiden lady in a remote village to marry off her girl protégées to her eligible male cousins and their friends, provided a certain amount of ingenuity were applied to describing the complications that would naturally arise. But there are apparently no such complications. The young men arrive, drink a great deal of tea, depart with their brides; and no more said. The reader, however, is left asking himself why the idea of a bureau is dragged in to simplify the matrimonial problem for young men and women whose striking characteristic is their readiness to marry at a moment's notice the first person they chance to meet.

Few writers of fiction can be reproached with too light a touch, but we should say that Mr. Martin is one of them. Of the stories in the volume named above, five are love stories of the conventional pattern; the sixth, which describes how a married couple with a very limited circle of acquaintance can rake together the material for a ball at a fashionable New York restaurant, is the only convincing episode in the book. The fact is, that what interests the author is not the hearts of the persons concerned in these five courtships, but the attitude of their friends and guardians—the middle-aged point of view, which he hits off with perfect precision. The lightness of which we complain consists in a sort of matter-of-fact flippancy in treating of the affections of the hero and hero-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ine, which makes the reader feel that he has been defrauded of the appropriate emotions. One sees the young people being gently guided into an alliance by their elders, one hears the sigh of relief with which they are dispatched on their honeymoon.

"They were married in October. 'Charles,' said Mrs. Finch, after the wedding, 'what do you think of it?' 'Excellent plan. . . . They can start in now and live a simple, God-fearing, two-maids-and-a-furnace-man life in town, and by the time Clarkson needs more income I dare say he will have learned how to get it. . . . Anyway, the inconvenience of maintaining a family on a fixed income of any reasonable size is so much greater than the inconvenience of working, that I have little fear but that, barring accidents, he will turn out a useful man.'"

That is the keynote of these brief romances. On the whole, we are driven to the conclusion that the more commonplace treatment, which takes the lovers seriously, and ropes in the parents merely because there must be some background, some relief from the tension of the love interest, is really more entertaining. In a long novel the case is rather different, and the epigrammatic reflections of the middle-aged may be allowed to balance the passion of the young. But perhaps Mr. Martin wanted to show what romance has come to with young people who go to colleges for women like one of his heroines, or with modern young men who, like the hero of another, talk more to their sweethearts about the desirable situation of a house in the Park Avenue neighborhood for men of certain incomes than about the state of their hearts.

There is no lack of sentiment or passion in Miss Cutting's 'Little Stories of Courtship.' Here the young people have it all their own way, and their mothers and sisters are kept in a state of breathless excitement in which the reader is bound to share to some extent. "They were parting. Her white arms were slipping from his shoulders, his were half round her still. The young face of Josephine was raised to the tender, protecting rapture of his. . . . 'Well, we've all of us been there,' said Mr. Belmore sentimentally, breaking the silence that still followed the closing of the door." Perhaps we should observe that these are all provincial stories, and that in the provinces there is probably time for romance. At any rate we believe that this is how it should be done. In a love story let us have as much sentiment as possible; and if even the middle-aged parents can be made to take the purely romantic point of view assigned to them in Miss Cutting's simple but effective stories, so much the better.

BOOKS FOR MUSIC LOVERS.

A Handbook to Chopin's Works. By G. C. Ashton Jonson. Doubleday, Page & Co.

Beethoven. By George Alexander Fischer. Dodd, Mead & Co.

Beethoven and his Forerunners. By Daniel Gregory Mason. Macmillan Co.

The Art of the Musician. By Henry G. Hanchett. Macmillan.

Opera Singers. By Gustav Kobbé. New ed. Oliver Ditson Co.

Sir Edward Elgar. By Robert J. Buckley. John Lane.

While a good piece of music is sufficient unto itself, most amateurs like to know something about it before they hear it, and it is for this reason that programme notes have come more and more into demand at concerts. Mr. Jonson's 'Handbook to Chopin' is an attempt to do for the home-circle, so far as one composer is concerned, what those notes do for concert-goers—to form a permanent analytical programme, a kind of musical Baedeker through the Kingdom of Chopin. He writes not only for the small number whose technical powers suffice to master this music, but for the much larger number who owe their acquaintance with it to the semi-mechanical instruments which have come into such astonishing vogue within the last three years. He gives a list of books on Chopin, and then proceeds, according to the opus numbers, to describe the 214 mazurkas, nocturnes, valses, sonatas, &c., giving his own descriptions and opinions, besides citing the most interesting and illuminative remarks of the recorded authors. The result is an exceptionally valuable book, which every devotee of pianoforte music should have at hand for daily reference. In the preface Mr. Jonson says: "So great have been the pleasure and profit to myself of the task of preparing this book, that, whether it proves successful or not, I intend, and have indeed already begun, to write similar handbooks to the works of Beethoven, Schumann, Grieg, and other great composers"; which is good news.

A satisfactory short biography of Beethoven, summing up in a few hundred pages the substance of what is scattered in hundreds of books and other documents, has long been a desideratum. Mr. Fischer's volume comes, perhaps, nearer the goal than its predecessors, but it need not discourage others from attempting the task. It is a character study rather than a biography and criticism, and there are special chapters on the composer's relations to women, his meeting with Goethe, his methods of composition, his sense of humor. The chapter on humor is one of the best in the book. Speaking of the Scherzo, created by Beethoven, he says: "The satirical, sarcastic humor which escaped him in social intercourse at times, is vented on a colossal scale in the Scherzo, in which he often makes sport of humanity itself, making it the subject of his jest, his ridicule—its foibles being shown up, its follies exposed." A final chapter discusses Wagner's indebtedness to Beethoven. Mr. Fischer seems to have fallen a victim to the umlaut epidemic; he makes Gluck masquerade twice as Glück, and Hummel eight times as Hümmel.

Music lovers might be divided into two classes: those who find their greatest joy in music of which the songs of Schubert and the operas of Wagner are the highest type, and those who prefer purely instrumental music like the symphonies of Beethoven. Mr. D. G. Mason belongs to the second class. "Music," he tells us, "is *always fatally* handicapped by association with words" (the italics are ours), and "the limitations of all vocal music are in many ways serious." These cruel blows at the great song and opera composers occur in his essay on the "Periods of Musical History," which opens his volume. The next chapter contains some exceptionally luminous remarks on "Palestrina and the Music of Mysticism." The modern spirit is then discussed in an antiquated manner. The greater part of the volume is taken up with readable chapters on Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven. Of special interest are Mr. Mason's remarks on Mozart the man and on the different types of expression in Beethoven's music.

"The statement that music is an art is likely to pass unchallenged." A book with such a sentence at the forefront seems unlikely to appeal to readers of intelligence, but in the case of Mr. Hanchett's volume that unfortunate sentence is quite misleading; there is a great deal in his pages which music lovers will find interesting, particularly those who are given to divining the reasons which prompt men and women to approve or disapprove of a given song or piece. "It is lamentable," he declares, "that the musical standards of persons of good, general education are so shamefully low," and he proceeds to give, in fourteen chapters, a mass of information and hints that would go far toward remedying this state of affairs if his book should get all the readers it deserves. It is really a treatise on how to listen to music. There are few musicians and critics who might not peruse with advantage Mr. Hanchett's remarks concerning the differences between time, metre, and rhythm, which are frequently confused. He comments on the great stimulus given to the study of musical analysis by the numerous lecturers and commentators on Wagner's leading motives. He is liberal enough to see a large and legitimate field for the semi-mechanical instruments: "Hearing music requires practice no less than performing it, and a pianola can give the ear very good practice, indeed." He eloquently defends Liszt (p. 198) against the charge that there is no counterpoint in his music—a charge which has been brought against Schubert and Beethoven too. He observes that "endurance and vogue" are not infallible tests of musical excellence; for instance, "the Gregorian chant [which the Pope has recently tried, with scant success, to reestablish in the churches] is not entitled to a high place in the temple of art—in fact, it may even have its claim to any consideration as an expression of musical art, challenged; yet it is very old and very widely in use to-day."

Mr. Kobbé's book on the great opera singers is much more than the usual pictorial souvenir. The text is not a mere filling in for the numerous pictures of the famous artists; besides being full of anecdotes, the compilation is of great value as giving biographic sketches of the singers taken down from their own lips, sometimes with the aid of stenography. The new edition adds the lives of Ternina and Caruso to the earlier list.

It is well known that Norway's greatest composer, Edvard Grieg, is of Scotch ancestry. Apparently Great Britain has tried to get even with the North, for Edward Elgar has a surname of Scandinavian origin. Whether the exchange was a fair one need not be discussed here; Elgar is undoubtedly the musical lion of the hour in England, where all classes, from royalty down, are vieing with one another to honor him. Mr. Buckley's biography is, therefore, timely; it is authentic, too, being based on material obtained from Elgar himself; and as for the comments on his works, the writer says they are the re-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sult of a close study of them extending over nine or ten years. It remained for a foreigner, it seems, to discover England's musical genius. Hans Richter, says the author, "did for Elgar what he had done for Wagner thirty years before. England was won for Wagner by Richter and the 'Tannhäuser' overture. England was won for Elgar by Richter and the 'Enigma' variations." The last chapter is devoted to "The Apostles." There are ten portraits and illustrations.

Economic Method and Economic Fallacies. By William Warrand Carlile. London: Edward Arnold; New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1904.

Whatever we may think of the conclusions reached by Mr. Carlile, we cannot help admiring his courage. Great names do not overawe him, nor is he staggered by diagrams, or algebraic formulas, or the elaborate jargon with which some modern writers on economics carry on their discussions. Doctrines are not venerable to him because they are old, or true because they are accepted. He has his own views, and he sets them forth in good, crisp, vigorous English. If his reasoning is not convincing, that is not because his language is not clear. We may not altogether agree with him, but we know what he means; and his criticisms are well pointed, even if they do not always hit the mark.

Such criticisms are to be found in the chapters devoted to "The Logic of Political Economy." The inconsistencies of several eminent writers are pointed out, and we are told to ask ourselves whether their methods must not therefore be erroneous. It does not follow. Men constantly use language that seems to imply the doctrine of free-will, but even those who hold that doctrine always assume, in scientific discussion, that men are apt to act alike under like circumstances. The fact that Mill appeals to the "man in the street" and the "man with no theory to support," does not prove that popular approval settles the truth of a proposition, or that any economic proposition expressed in language not conforming to popular usage must be false. There are very good reasons for employing words in their popular sense, when that sense can be accurately defined; but the resemblances between objects which cause men to apply to them a common name are often too slight and temporary to furnish a satisfactory basis for classification. Mr. Carlile's position was thoroughly exposed by Socrates, and, though often reoccupied, it can never be held. No doubt, in objective science, formulas must be compared with facts; but we may not infer that "in mental science and in economic theory we should bring all our abstract formulas to the test of conformity with the popular meaning of language." The attempt always leads those who make it into a Serbonian bog of ambiguities.

Let us take the case of the Ricardian doctrine of rent. No doubt this word in the vernacular means whatever is paid for the use of real estate. But it has acquired a specific and very definite meaning in political economy, and while we may regret that the phenomenon has not received a name of its own, it is too late to change. Mr. Carlile, indeed, disputes the existence of the phenomenon. "There appears to be no truth whatever in the paradox that economic rent does not enter into the cost of production." If it does, he insists, it is the cost of production under the most, not the least, favorable conditions that regulates prices. It is true that Adam Smith can be quoted in support of this proposition, and the late Duke of Argyll wrote an elaborate treatise to maintain it. But it has been carefully examined and deliberately rejected. Mr. Carlile admits that we can talk of certain hypothetical land as returning the ordinary profits of capital only, but no rent; but he declares that we cannot illustrate the distinction by any individual instance. *Solvitur ambulando.* Many a farmer in New England has illustrated the distinction, and will to-day speak of fields that "it just pays" to cultivate. Nevertheless, Mr. Carlile's criticism is worth reading. Most of us find it profitable to review, from time to time, the reasoning through which we have attained our creeds.

In his review of modern psychology and mathematical economics, Mr. Carlile is at his best. It is true that several writers have carried their refinements to an absurd extent, and vanish with their science from the ken of the world of affairs in a cloud of logarithms. No one, so far as we have learned, has found these formulas useful in carrying on business. No one, Mr. Carlile observes, has enriched himself by predicting prices by the aid of diagrams illustrating marginal utility. It is easy, given the price, to say that a certain degree of utility exists; but the only way of finding the utility, practically, is to find the price. "We can never say with even any *prima facie* appearance of plausibility that the final degree of utility of any commodity is so much, and that, therefore, its price will necessarily be so much, also. We can only say that the price paid for it was so much, say a shilling, and that therefore its final degree of utility must also have been the exact equivalent of a shilling." The profit of such learning is not obvious, and Mr. Carlile may well complain that "if pure economics has nothing more in it than this, it seems about as useful a study as learning to spell backwards, or to write from right to left after the Semitic fashion."

We should be glad to quote many a trenchant saying both on this matter and on others discussed by this clever writer. But as we should be moved at the same time to controvert a number of his assertions, we think it best to advise those interested in economic inquiries to read the book for themselves. There is a good deal in it. As much entertainment as instruction is to be got from it; and that is saying a good deal. It is dedicated to an American economist, Mr. Horace White.

Trees and Shrubs of Central Park. By Louis Harman Peet. New York: Manhattan Press.

This is a convenient guide through the intricacies of an interesting arboretum. Plans of the different sections, in which the names of the more important single plants and groups are distinctly given by means of numbers and keys, render the identification of the individuals easy and safe. By the help of this handbook it is possible to lay out a series of walks which will give one a clear idea of the wonderful richness of the treasures in trees and shrubs which New York city possesses. The pictures are not very numerous, but they are all from well-chosen points of view.

Here and there one notices a bit of a slip in the text, but there is nothing very serious or misleading. For example, the following good description is not out of the way, but the interpretation is not in accordance with the views of most botanists. The extract is from an excellent account of the mountain laurel (*Kalmia*):

"Come, then, and behold in silence the wondrous work of Nature in the saucer-shaped corollas, rose-flushed with the hues of dawn, that this shrub unfolds to your delighted eyes. Look down into the lovely chalice and follow the windings of that wavy line of rose and faint purple which flushes around the cup like a rainbow over a sky of pearl. See the ten little stamens with their heads all tucked away in little pockets, curved back, like miniature catapults, waiting the touch of the golden bee to set them off, with a shower of pollen from their flying anthers. Touch them with but the tip of your pencil, and the trap is sprung. The golden pollen flies and Nature's end is accomplished. The lovely flowers are succeeded by a woody pod or capsule."

The inference from this spirited description is that the pollen flies to the receptive stigma of the very flower in which the entangled anthers are released. But, as Professor Beale has well shown, the pollen is thrown not upon the stigma, but against the under surface of the visiting bee, and by him is carried to *other* flowers of *Kalmia* waiting to receive it. The straightness of the shooting of the pollen against the bee must have been one of the most fascinating of the illustrations used by the late Mr. Gibson in his lectures.

We cannot too much commend the fulness and accuracy of the lists which Mr. Peet here gives us.

Florence. Painted by Colonel R. Goff; described by Mrs. Goff. London: A. & C. Black; New York: Macmillan. 1905.

Colonel Goff's watercolor impressions of Florence, published in book form, are an excellent example of how far color reproduction can go towards the exact rendering of work of really artistic merit done without regard to the limitations of the process. It will be, of course, an immense pleasure to travellers to possess such a vivid record of things seen in Florence and Tuscany, for Colonel Goff's pictures include all that is most striking—church ceremonies, flower markets, gardens, flowers, street-sellers, wine-carts, etc., besides the monuments and church interiors, and those exquisite effects of dawn and sunset, so brief that one wonders how they can be truthfully put on paper. Italy is so essentially a country where atmosphere and color predominate in its landscape, a few minutes making squalor out of what has seemed exquisite in pictorial effect, that views so well chosen and so admirably rendered by Colonel Goff's facile brush are especially valuable. It would be unreasonable to expect from any mechanical reproduction the luminous effects and delicate gradations of color, the purity of tint, of the original watercolor drawings. Here and there the values are altered, darks are exaggerated, and yellow tints predominate; one remarks

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

these shortcomings chiefly in skies and water; the architectural subjects come out remarkably well. Colonel Goff's method of working rapidly with wet color seems to suit the process; in many instances one can see the brushwork. Several of the places given have disappeared—the Mercato Vecchio, in 1884, for instance, before the destruction of the Ghetto; many of them are fast disappearing under the natural impulse of modern Italy for building and better hygiene.

Mrs. Goff's text is full of interesting details relating to Florence, its history, and the subjects of the pictures, and many of these are of Pisa, and Lucca, and Via Reggio, besides the villas and farms of the hillside above Florence. The book seems the most satisfactory of the series.

Copyright Cases: A Summary of Leading American Decisions on the Law of Copyright and on Literary Property, from 1891 to 1903. By Arthur S. Hamlin. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1904.

Copyright Cases, 1901-1904. By E. J. MacGillivray. Stationers' Hall, London, 1905.

Mr. Hamlin explains that his work is addressed to the layman rather than the lawyer; hence, while including all other copyright cases, those which deal only with matters of practice or of pleading, as well as such portions of the decisions as have to do merely with the technicalities of procedure, are omitted. The attempt has been, while saving the space which would have been required for reporting the decisions in full, to summarize them so as to present something more than a mere digest of the legal principles involved. So far as possible, the wording of the judicial opinion has been retained within quotations marks, and only occasionally has Mr. Hamlin added a note of explanation.

The result is a readable summary of these interesting and important decisions. The date, 1891, on July 1 of which year the so-called International Copyright Act went into force, has been chosen as the convenient point of separation from the considerable mass of American decisions dealing with intellectual property. But the year 1891 did not mark any noticeable division in copyright jurisprudence. In fact, except for a couple of cases dealing with the type-setting clause of the act of 1891, the decisions here reported are not concerned with the provisions of that special enactment. It would, therefore, have been an advantage, when occasion offered, if some annotation had connected the decision reported with the earlier opinions which established the principles followed. The cases are grouped (without any apparent order) under the following captions: (1) Articles Entitled to Copyright; (2) Statutory Formalities; (3) Notice of Copyright; (4) Publication; (5) Transfer of Copyright; (6) Infringement, and (7) Remedies and Penalties. A selection of English cases has been printed in a separate section, and some decisions of the Treasury Department as to importation, together with the Copyright Office edition of the laws in force, have been added. The editor records his appreciation of the need for revision of the laws, and his approval of the recommendation of the Register of Copyrights that a commission be appointed, charged with the preparation of a bill for a general copyright law; maintaining that all existing copyright statutes, except those of the United States, have been the work of such commissions of experts, and that a codification of the laws so prepared might obviate the necessity of the greater proportion of copyright issues which have arisen from the unnecessary complexity of the provisions of the existing statutes, and from the difficulty, and in some cases the impracticability, of fulfilling the obligations imposed by these statutes.

Mr. Hamlin's work, while at the service of any purchaser, was primarily intended for the benefit of members of the American Publishers' Copyright League. The similar compilation, 'Copyright Cases, 1901-1904,' has been prepared for the English Publishers' Association, by Mr. E. J. MacGillivray, whose excellent 'Treatise upon the Law of Copyright' was recently noticed by us. The record begun in this volume with the new century, it is proposed to follow with annual reports of all legal decisions which are of particular interest to publishers. Some cases are therefore included not directly concerned with copyright, *e. g.*, a case awarding damages to an author whose book was not published on the date promised, and a case brought to determine whether a bookbinder has a lien for his charges on the books sent him to bind.

The first case, White *vs.* Constable & Co., is interesting. It was agreed that the author's Irish novel, 'The MacMahon,' should be published on March 20, 1898; but its appearance was delayed until April 18, nearly a month later. The author alleged that the book had thus lost the benefit of the extra demand for light literature created by the Easter holidays, and, further, that as the book was of particular interest to Americans, on account of a description of President McKinley's ancestry, it had lost by the retarded publication a large possible sale in America, owing to the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. It was held that the delay was due in part to the author himself, by reason of his omission to set right an error on the title-page when correcting the proofs, and nominal damages (£5) were awarded.

Mr. MacGillivray summarizes each case in his own words, making no attempt to distinguish the language of the judicial opinions. The rule or principle of law which each case decides or illustrates, is stated as a headnote and printed in italics—a valuable feature, the lack of which is noticeable in Mr. Hamlin's book. The present volume reports 46 cases, of which 35 are decisions by English courts, 7 are American, 3 Canadian, and 1 Australian. The increased citation of American copyright decisions is gratifying. In view of the extraordinary situation in England in regard to the protection of music which we commented on the other day, it is curious that but three or four of the above decisions have to do with musical copyright.

The Dark Ages. By W. P. Ker. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1904.

This initial volume of the series of "Periods of European Literature," edited by Professor Saintsbury, is very well done. The author, who is known as a competent mediævalist, combines a first-hand acquaintance with most of his documents and a broad knowledge of literary movements. By wise selection of his materials, lucid exposition, and occasional happy characterization, he maintains the interest even of those who are prepared to find the Dark Ages pretty dull and unprofitable. To say that the book will never mislead the general reader and give him incorrect or one-sided impressions, would be to say that it had achieved the impossible. We sometimes think that no historical generalization is really understood by any one except the man who makes it; and certainly the literature of five centuries cannot be adequately or accurately described in a handbook of three hundred and fifty pages. But scholars are not to be held responsible for all the uses to which their formulas are put by the unlearned. Professor Ker's volume is likely to correct more misimpressions than it creates, and it ought to win new readers to the direct perusal of the writings with which it deals.

We commend the author particularly for insisting upon the continuity of intellectual life in ancient and modern times. Though most of what he says is familiar enough to scholars, it has not yet become a part of general information; and many readers will be enlightened by the opening chapter, in which the elements of mediæval education are traced to ancient Athens, and in which allegory, a typical literary device of the Middle Ages, is shown to have been common in the Greek and Latin classics. "The Dark Ages," as Professor Ker says, "did not invent their own absurdities." But in the matter of allegory we are not sure that he has not overstated the case on the other side; for, after all, ancient allegory did not have the relative importance that belongs to such characteristic mediæval monuments as the 'Divine Comedy' and the 'Roman de la Rose.' Even in so short a sketch as Professor Ker gives of the history of allegory, we think more should have been said of the influence of the early Christian theologians, and we miss the mention of the name of Philo. In another place, too, where the author is discussing the continuity of literary style, we cannot quite agree with him. He appears to hold Gorgias and the classical tradition responsible for all the floridity of the Dark Ages, even in the northern vernaculars. We incline to the view that the Germans and Celts also developed an artificiality of their own. Similarly, in dealing with 'Beowulf,' Professor Ker looks perhaps too readily to the ancient culture of the South to explain the state of manners portrayed in the poem, and even to account for the very existence of extended epic in Anglo-Saxon. But these are all debatable matters.

The author and writings discussed range from Boethius and Cassiodorus in Italy to the Eddas and the Irish sagas in the far northwest. Over this wide field Professor Ker's characterizations are generally judicious, and often have the freshness and vivacity which spring only from personal impressions. Even in Celtic, where his knowledge of the material appears to be less complete and familiar than elsewhere, his habit of direct observation has stood him in good stead. Though he disclaims in his preface any special credentials in the field, his chapter is free from the usual conventional formulas and better than most accounts of Celtic literature of equal length.

Of actual error we think the work will be found to contain very little. On page 146 Professor Ker might have been more

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

careful to avoid the implication that Adamnan was the author of the vision that goes by his name. The existing text of the 'Fis Adamnan' is clearly Middle Irish; and though an older form may underlie it, it does not purport to be by Adamnan. Again, on page 209, we think the reader will gather the impression that all Irish metre is purely syllable-counting, whereas in fact most of the modern verse is accentual in rhythm. On page 259, too, we believe Professor Ker is in error (though he states the commonly accepted opinion) in attributing so much originality to the author of the Anglo-Saxon 'Genesis B.' We are not prepared to say what was the exact source of the Cædmonian account of the temptation of Adam and Eve, but it may very well have contained some of the elements ascribed by Professor Ker to the "imagination and good sense" of the poet. These elements are by no means without parallel in the literature of the subject.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Acworth, W. M. The Elements of Railway Economics. Henry Frowde.
Alexander, William. The Life Insurance Company. Appleton. $1.50 net.
Ames, Oakes. Studies in the Family Orchidaceæ. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3 net.
Boyle, Virginia Frazer. Serena. A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.
Brooks, Elizabeth W. As the World Goes By. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.
Brough, J. The Study of Mental Science. Longmans. $1.
Brown, Anna Robeson. The Wine-Press. Appleton. $1.50.
Chateaubriand's Atala. Edited by Oscar Kuhn. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
Clouston, J. Storer. The Lunatic at Large. Brentano's. $1.
Cobb, William Henry. A Criticism of Systems of Hebrew Metre. Henry Frowde.
Cody, Sherwin. The Art of Writing and Speaking the English Language. Chicago: The Old Greek Press.
Collins, F. Howard. Author and Printer. Henry Frowde.
Connolly, James B. On Tybee Knoll. A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.25.
D'Arblay (Madame), Diary and Letters. Edited by Austin Dobson. Vol. V. Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.
Davenport, Frederick Morgan. Primitive Traits in Religious Revivals. Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.
English Catalogue of Books. 1904. Publishers' Weekly.
Firth, J. B. Highways and Byways in Derbyshire. Macmillan Co. $2.
Fiske, Willard. Chess in Iceland. Florence.
Franklin's Autobiography. Edited by William MacDonald. Dutton. $1.25 net.
Frenssen, Gustav. Jörn Uhl. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.50.
Garland, Hamlin. The Tyranny of the Dark. Harpers. $1.50.
Goodloe, Carter. At the Foot of the Rockies. Scribners. $1.50.
Haeckel, Ernst. The Evolution of Man. 2 vols. Putnams.
Hill, Frederick Trevor. The Accomplice. Harpers. $1.50.
Hugo's La Chute. Edited by W. E. Kapp. American Book Co.
Jewish Historical Society's Publications. No. 12. Philadelphia.
Lewis, Alfred Henry. The Sunset Trail. A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.
Lewis and Clark Expedition. Edited by Reuben G. Thwaites. Vol. V. Dodd, Mead & Co.
Lincoln, Joseph C. Partners of the Tide. A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.
Macfarland, Charles S. Jesus and the Prophets. Putnams.
Mackaye, Percy. Fenris, the Wolf. Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.
Magnus, Leonard A. A Japanese Utopia. Dutton. 50 cents.
Marchmont, Arthur W. A Courier of Fortune. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.
McCall, Sidney. The Breath of Gods. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.
Miles, Eustace. A Boy's Control and Self-Expression. Dutton. $2 net.
Montgomery, D. H. The Student's American History. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.40.
Moore, Isabel. Talks in a Library with Laurence Hutton. Putnams.
New Testament. The Corrected English. Issued by Samuel Lloyd. Putnams.
O'Connor, Mary Hamilton. The "Vanishing Swede." Robert Grier Cooke. $1.25.
Origines Islandicæ. Edited and translated by Gudbrand Vigfusson and F. York Powell. 2 vols. Henry Frowde.
Osterhout, W. J. V. Experiments with Plants. Macmillan Co. $1.25.
Peck, Harry Thurston. William Hickling Prescott. Macmillan Co. 75 cents net.
Peck, Theodora. Hester of the Grants. Fox, Duffield & Co. $1.50.
Peel, George. The Friends of England. Dutton. $3.50 net.
Peyton, William Wynne. The Three Greatest Forces in the World. Macmillan Co.
Pigou, A. C. Principles and Methods of Industrial Peace. Macmillan Co. $1.10.
Plant, Charles P. John Rigdon. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co.
Plutarch's Consolatorie Letter. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Prost, Eugène. Chemical Analysis of Fuels, Ores, Metals, Alloys and Salts. D. Van Nostrand & Co. $4.50 net.
Pullan, Leighton. The Church of the Fathers. Macmillan Co. $1.50.
Ranke, Leopold von. History of the Reformation in Germany. Translated by Sarah Austin. Dutton. $1.50 net.
Ray, Anna Chapin, and Hamilton B. Fuller. On the Firing Line. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Schuyler, Hamilton. A Fisher of Men. Edwin S. Gorham.
Scott, Eva. The King in Exile: The Wanderings of Charles II. Dutton. $3.50 net.
Select Documents Illustrative of the History of the French Revolution. Edited by L. G. W. Legg. Vols. I. and II. Henry Frowde. $4
Sélincourt, Beryl D. de. Homes of the First Franciscans. Dutton. $1.50 net.
Shakespeare: The Man and his Works. (From Moulton's Library of Literary Criticism.) Boston: Sibley & Co.
Sheringham, H. T. An Angler's Hours. Macmillan Co.
Sichel, Edith. Catherine de' Medici and the French Reformation. Dutton. $3 net.
Specimen Letters. Edited by A. S. Cook and A. R. Benham. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.
Statesman's Year-Book, 1905. Macmillan Co.
Stevenson, Robert Louis. Kidnapped.—David Balfour.—New Arabian Nights. New ed. Scribners. $1 each.
Tranuzzer, Chr. Bünder Oberland. Zürich.
Wagner, Richard. Selections from his Music Dramas. Arranged for the piano by Otto Singer. Oliver Ditson Co. $1.50.
Waldstein, Charles. The Argive Heræum. Volume II. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Walker, Ernest. Beethoven. Brentano's.
Waller, M. E. Sanna. Harpers. $1.50.
Ward, Mrs. Humphry. The History of David Grieve. Macmillan Co. 25 cents.
Warwick, Charles F. Mirabeau and the French Revolution. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $2.50 net.
Wells, H. G. A Modern Utopia. Scribners. $1.50 net.
Whitby, Charles J. The Logic of Human Character. Macmillan Co.
White, George. Personal Magnetism. Telepathy and Hypnotism. Dutton. $1.25.
Whitman, Walt. The Book of Heavenly Death. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher.
Whitson, John H. Justin Wingate, Ranchman. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Wilde, Oscar. The Soul of Man under Socialism. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher.
Wilderness Campaign, The. Vol. IV. Military Historical Society of Massachusetts.
Willcocks, M. P. Widdicombe. John Lane. $1.50.
Williams, H. M. Evolution—Which? Revolution. The M. W. Hazen Co.
Wilson, William R. A. A Knot of Blue. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.
Wood, Edith Elmer. The Spirit of the Service. Macmillan Co.

PUBLISHED THIS WEEK

Shakespeare's London

By **HENRY THEW STEPHENSON**, *Illustrated.* 357 pp. Gilt top. 12mo. $2 00 net. By mail, $2.17

A vivid, though careful and scholarly account, of the topography, customs, and picturesque side of Elizabethan London. Some of the topics are: "The Elizabethans," "The Early Growth of the City," "The Strand," "The Theatres," and "The Taverns and Tavern Life." The 42 striking illustrations are largely taken from old prints.

Henry Holt and Company

NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO

STANDARD AUTHORS IN SETS

Balzac, Brontë, Bulwer, Carlyle, Cooper, Dickens, Dumas, De Foe, Eliot, Fielding, Gibbon, Guizot, Hawthorne, Hugo, Irving, Macaulay, Poe, Reade, Ruskin, Scott, Smollett, Shakespeare, Thackeray, Tolstoi.

Send for Descriptive Booklet.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

Interested in Second-hand Books?

Send ten cents for sample copy of **BOOK WANTS.** a Monthly devoted to purchase and disposal of second-hand books. Send list of books wanted or for sale.
BOOK WANTS PUBLISHING CO.,
515 N. W. 173d St., N. Y. City.

A LADY OF HIGH SOCIAL POSITION is prepared to receive in her villa at Naples two or three ladies who desire to combine educational and social advantages with every home comfort. References exchanged.
Apply to N. DE P., care *Nation.*

WADDELL'S
Lhasa and Its Mysteries
E. P. DUTTON & CO., NEW YORK

A FILE OF THE MAGAZINE OF American History for sale or exchange by A. S. CLARK, Peekskill, N. Y.
Send for circular.

Handy Volume Classics

Used by schools and colleges everywhere. 155 vols., pocket size. List prices, cloth, 35c. per vol., limp leather 75c. per vol. (Special prices to schools and colleges.)

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York

WALT WHITMAN The only life of this great writer is published in the Beacon Biographies. Beautiful photogravure frontispiece. Handsomely bound in cloth. Price 75 cents net.
SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY
31 Arrow Street Cambridge, Mass.

ON OUR LOTHROP LIST
A Tale of the Great Southwest.
THE HUMAN TOUCH
By Edith M. Nicholl
Postpaid, $1.50.
Send for our FREE Book List
Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston.

A NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "DODO."
THE CHALLONERS By E. F. BENSON.
At all Booksellers.

The **Astor Edition of Poets**

is the best for schools and colleges. 93 vols. List price, 60c. per vol. (price to schools 40c.).

SEND FOR LIST

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York

F. W. CHRISTERN
(DYRSEN & PFEIFFER, Successors),
16 West 33d St., opposite the "Waldorf," New York

Importers of Foreign Books, Agents for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. New books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

JUST PUBLISHED.
The whole story of the Bible told in 168 complete connected chapters.

HURLBUT'S STORY OF THE BIBLE

By JESSE LYMAN HURLBUT, D.D. 16 Three-Color Plates, 262 Half-Tone Engravings, nearly 800 Pages. Cloth, $1.50, postage. At all bookstores.

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO., Philadelphia.

LIBRARY RESEARCH

Topics of all kinds and in any language looked up in large libraries for scholars, writers, and others who have not at hand the books needed in preparing theses, lectures, addresses, club papers, books, or articles for publication, or in any piece of investigation. Highest university and library references. Miss M. H. BUCKINGHAM, No. 96 Chestnut Street, Boston, Mass.

REBECCA
By
KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN

A CATALOGUE OF UNUSUAL BOOKS, including Bibliography, Books on Ireland, Sets of Periodicals, etc., will be sent on request by H. WILLIAMS, 927 Broadway, New York.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Prizes for Economic Essays

SECOND YEAR

In order to arouse an interest in the study of topics relating to commerce and industry, and to stimulate an examination of the value of college training for business men, a committee composed of

PROFESSOR J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN, University of Chicago, Chairman;
PROFESSOR J. B. CLARK, Columbia University;
PROFESSOR HENRY C. ADAMS, University of Michigan;
HORACE WHITE, Esq., New York City, and
HON. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, Clark College,

have been enabled, through the generosity of MESSRS. HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, of Chicago, to offer again in 1906 four prizes for the best studies on any one of the following subjects:

1. To what extent, and by what administrative body, should the public attempt to control railway rates in interstate commerce?
2. A just and practicable method of taxing railway property.
3. Will the present policy of the labor unions in dealing with non-union men, and the "closed shop," further the interests of the workingmen?
4. Should ship subsidies be offered by the government of the United States?
5. An examination into the economic causes of large fortunes in this country.
6. The influence of credit on the level of prices.
7. The cattle industry in its relation to the ranchman, feeder, packer, railway and consumer.
8. Should the government seek to control or regulate the use of mines of coal, iron, or other raw materials, whose supply may become the subject of monopoly?
9. What provision can be made for workingmen to avoid the economic insecurity said to accompany the modern wage-system?

A First Prize of One Thousand Dollars, and
A Second Prize of Five Hundred Dollars, in Cash,

are offered for the best studies presented by Class A, composed exclusively of all persons who have received the bachelor's degree from an American college in 1894 or thereafter; and

A First Prize of Three Hundred Dollars, and
A Second Prize of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, in Cash

are offered for the best studies presented by Class B, composed of persons who, at the time the papers are sent in, are undergraduates of any American college. No one in Class A may compete in Class B; but any one in Class B may compete in Class A. The Committee reserves to itself the right to award the two prizes of $1,000 and $500 to undergraduates, if the merits of the papers demand it.

The ownership of the copyright of successful studies will vest in the donors, and it is expected that, without precluding the use of these papers as theses for higher degrees, they will cause them to be issued in some permanent form.

Competitors are advised that the studies should be thorough, expressed in good English, and not needlessly expanded. They should be inscribed with an assumed name, the year when the bachelor's degree was received, and the institution which conferred the degree, or in which he is studying, and accompanied by a sealed envelope giving the real name and address of the competitor. The papers should be sent on or before June 1, 1906, to

J. Laurence Laughlin, Esq.,
University of Chicago, Box 145 Faculty Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

LIBRARY SERVICE

We aim to serve librarians with the greatest efficiency. We have

(1.) Competent and thoroughly equipped book men.
(2.) The largest miscellaneous book stock in New York city.
(3.) A valuable line of order lists —as follows—

A. Monthly Bulletin of the Latest and Best Selling Books.
B. Standard Library Catalogue.
C. Clearance Catalogues.

Do You Get These? Sent Free.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.
WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS,
33-37 E. 17th St., Union Sq. North, New York

Have You Read
TAPER LIGHTS
By ELLEN BURNS SHERMAN

"A marvellously brilliant collection of essays." —*Boston Transcript.*

"Delightful, witty, and full of humor." —*Boston Lit. World.*
$1.10 postpaid.

GORDON-FLAGG CO., Springfield, Mass.

Resorts.

ROSEVILLA, NEUCHATEL, SWITZERLAND

Beautifully situated above the lake with wide view of the Alps. Large shaded grounds. A quiet, attractive Swiss Pension. Open all the year. House heated by hot water. Address
Mesdemoiselles Guillaume, Neuchatel, Switzerland.
Or apply for information to
The Misses Kirk, Rosemont, Pa.

Travel.

"A great deal in a little space." —*The Press.*

"THE FOUR-TRACK SERIES"

This is the title of a series of books of travel and education issued by the Passenger Deparment of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

These small books are filled with information regarding the best modes of travel and the education that can best be obtained by travel.

They relate specifically to the great resorts of America—to trips to the islands of the sea and around the world.

They also contain numerous illustrations and new and accurate maps of the country described.

A copy of the 52-page Illustrated Catalogue of the "Four-Track Series" will be sent free, upon receipt of postage stamp, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

A DELIGHTFUL BOOK

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CHILD

By E. H. COOPER
Author of "Wyemarke and the Sea Fairies."

12mo **$1.50**

A charming discussion of child life

"Mr. Cooper is a really interesting student of juvenility."—*Times Saturday Review.*

"A pleasant and suggestive book, well written from a fresh point of view. No reader will care to miss it who likes children."—*N. Y. Globe.*

"Mothers will read his book with a good deal of interest, I dare say, and fathers ought to." —*Miss Gilder, Chicago Tribune.*

JOHN LANE *NEW YORK*

SHAKESPEARE
First Folio Edition.

Edited by Porter-Clarke. Printed by DeVinne

VOLUMES NOW READY—"Midsommer Night's Dreame," "Love's Labours' Lost," "Comedie of Errors," "Merchant of Venice," "Macbeth," "Julius Cæsar," "Hamlet." Price, in cloth, 75 cents per volume; limp leather, $1.00 per volume, postpaid.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York

THEODORE THOMAS'
Imperial Photograph

Pronounced by his family the best likeness ever made of the great conductor. Plate 13x16, on 20x24 paper. Platinum finish $8.00. Albumen finish $5.00.

F. GUTEKUNST, 712 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BROKE OF COVENDEN
$1.50 postpaid.

"Distinctively one of the few noteworthy novels of the present generation."—*Boston Transcript.*

Send for portrait catalogue, FREE

HERBERT B. TURNER & CO., Boston

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED